

THE FIELD

AND STREAM

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Old RICHARD BRATHWAITE, author of the "Anatomy of Vanity," published in 1633, was evidently of the opinion that

"Who cares for nothing, alone is free."

We find his sentiments expressed in the following lines entitled:

"A Fig for Care."

Happy is that state of his
Who takes the world just as it is,
Lose he honors, friendship, wealth,
Lose he Liberty or health;
Lose he all that earth can give,
Having naught whereon to live;
So prepared a mind in him,
He's resolved to sink or swim.
Should I aught dejected be
'Cause blind Fortune frowns on me?
Or put finger in my eye
When I see my Damon die?
Or repine such should inherit
More of honors than I merit?
Or put on a sourer face
To see fair virtue in disgrace?
Should I weep when I do try
Fickle friends inconstancy?
Quite discarding mine and me,
When they should the firmest be;
Or think much when barren brains
Are possess'd of rich remains,
When in reason it were fit
They had wealth unto their wit?
Should I sigh because I see
Laws like spider-webs to be,
Where lesser flies are quickly ta'en
While the great break out again;
Or so many schisms and sects,
Which foul heresy defects,
To suppress the fire of zeal
Both in church and common weal?
No, there's naught on earth I fear
That may force from me one tear,
Loss of honors, freedom, health,
Or that mortal idol, wealth;
With those, babes may grieved be,
But they have no power on me,
Loss my substance, less the share
In my fear, and in my care.
Thus to love and thus to live,
Thus to take and thus to give,
Thus to laugh and thus to sing,
Thus to mount on pleasure's wing,
Thus to sport, and thus to speed,
Thus to flourish, nourish, feed,
Thus to spend and thus to spare,
Is to bid a fig for care.

THE GUN TRADE IN AMERICA.

A Stroll Through a Mammoth Establishment.

CINCINNATI, Jan'y. 23, 1875.

Dear Sir:—I wonder how many of the American sportsmen know that their country can boast the largest gun and sporting goods house in the world? Well, such is the fact, surprising as it may seem to those, who like myself, have hitherto entertained exalted ideas respecting those great houses and manufactories in London and Birmingham, whence come the larger proportion of goods used by sportsmen in this country. We have been accustomed to think of the "Premier Works," "St. Mary's Works," "Pioneer," and all the other "works" with which the advertisements in the sporting journals have made us familiar, as immense establishments, whose buildings covered acres of ground, and whose extent was equalled only by our largest factories of New England, but "distance lends enchantment," and instead of the "manufactory" in the American sense of the term, the English and Continental gun "works" are mere shops, hardly approaching the dignity of an ordinary western "store."

Having had the pleasure of visiting the extensive warehouse of Messrs. B. Kittredge & Co., of this city, to-day, I have seen and heard many things new to me, and as a good deal of the information kindly furnished me by the resident partner, Mr. A. A. Bennett, will doubtless prove new and interesting to the readers of THE FIELD, I will endeavor to tell you of some of the sights I saw there, though I am sure that any one of those who read my imperfect description of this wonderful establishment, would, if permitted to visit it in all its various departments and see with his own eyes that which I saw, exclaim with the Oriental queen, "The half had not been told me!"

The building, a substantial six-story and basement brick structure, 23x100 feet, is situated on Main street near Fourth, near the centre of the business portion of the city. On the main floor are the offices and general salesroom. Here are gun-racks on one side, with a capacity for holding over five hundred guns, filled with breech and muzzle-loaders from the cheap "shandam" to the most costly Damascus. The muzzle-loaders have all been very materially reduced in price, as they are rapidly going out of use, as the breech-loader becomes better known. To such an extent is this the case that this firm have ceased importing fine muzzle-loaders. Ranged along the other side of this room are shelves filled with all the materials used by gun-makers, over twenty-three hundred different articles being found on these shelves last invoice day. One noticeable feature of the repair trade, is that only the cheaper guns come in for treatment; nearly all the repairs being required on guns whose original cost was less than \$50, from

which fact we infer that it is cheaper, in the long run, to buy of the higher priced, and consequently higher grades of guns.

On this floor also, we notice Tatham's and Chicago shot in large quantities. About twenty tons are usually kept in stock by this house, though during "the season" the stock frequently runs up to a much larger amount. In answer to my inquiry, it was stated that little, if any, difference was perceptible between the two brands of shot named, so much so that shot of the same size may be taken from each brand and the customer will be unable to distinguish between them.

In the center of this room are the elegant plate-glass show cases, containing pistol trays lined with drab corduroy cloth, each tray filled with samples from the immense stock on hand on the other floors of this vast establishment. An elevator communicates with each floor and is constantly employed in carrying goods up and down. On this floor also, on a raised platform, in the rear, are the offices of the firm, which differ little from those in ordinary American wholesale business houses.

From this floor we pass to the basement; here piled in rows, are thousands of cases of copper cartridges for pistols and breech loading rifles. A very large stock of this class of goods is required to be kept on hand, and, although the stock is now rather low, there are *over two millions* on hand, (over nine hundred thousand of one size alone!) which is often increased to double the present amount.

Here also are gunstocks "in the rough," (i. e. sawed out ready for the gunsmith.) For these gunstocks fine curled walnut, from the southern portion of Indiana, is used, and in such varied forms and beauties is this wood found, that the values of the stocks, the in rough, range from 16 cents to \$7 each. The lumber is kept on hand from one to three years in order to fully "season" it, before being "laid out." It is almost an impossibility to buy gunstocks which are properly "laid out," (i. e. sawed out in the rough,) consequently this house buys the lumber and has it sawed to their own pattern. This "laying out" seems to be a trade secret.

On this floor are the cheaper grades of guns, from the sham twist to the rudely but substantially made real twist barrels. Here are kept the cases from which to fill up the racks as assortments are broken into, and in the busy season, the lids are knocked off the cases and they are used from as required, without the extra trouble of placing the guns in the racks. The rack capacity on the four floors on which guns are kept, is over *four thousand*. These racks are six tiers deep and are kept from two-thirds full in dull seasons to full, and more in the busy season. Here, too, is stored the surplus stock of pistols, of which there are now on hand forty-two cases of revolvers alone, each case containing from fifty to seventy-five revolvers. On taking account of stock last Saturday, there were over six thousand pistols on hand.

INTERESTING FEATURES OF THE TRADE IN EUROPE.

Inquiry as to where and by whom the majority of the cheaper guns used in America were made, Mr. Bennett said: The cheaper guns are made principally in Liege Belgium. The prices for wrought-iron double-barreled guns range from \$3.50, gold upwards, at wholesale.

In England manufactures are on a different plan from those of this country. There it is more or less an assembling of parts. Another distinct feature is the infinite sub-division of labor. There are few or perhaps no great establishments in Europe, engaged in the manufacture of guns as in America. The making of the different parts, the barrels, locks and component parts, nearly all form a separate trade or branch of industry. Gunmakers do not make barrels, this being a separate trade and under government supervision.

Goods are not kept on hand manufactured, as in this country, but all wholesale orders have to be given, and from three to eighteen months must elapse before the goods will be ready for delivery. The latter length of time was required to execute our last order to Messrs. W. & C. Scott & Sons, while our last two orders on the continent required over a year.

Another peculiarity of this mode in England, and, to a great extent on the continent, is that it is not near so easy to form a business connection and establish a credit there as in this country. The tradesmen and manufacturers are more cautious and suspicious, and as a consequence a credit can only be established by a showing of good standing, and they are far more rigid in their scrutiny of the character of their customers than American dealers and manufacturers are wont to be. Until satisfied of the customer's responsibility and honor, they will not accept his order unless the cash accompanies it. This, however, may be but a shrewd way of hiding their own lack of capital, for, owing to the limited capitals employed in this branch of manufactures in England, as well as on the continent, no credits can be given. Everything in this department of trade is cash. The only departure from this plan is for the customer at the time of giving his order, to provide the manufacturers with a credit on some London or Continental banker, so that on presentation of the bills of lading to the banker, (thus showing that the order has been executed and the goods shipped,) the cash, or the banker's sixty day bill, (as may have been arranged by the American house,) can be obtained, or the customer remits prompt cash.

Our own custom for the last ten years has been to provide the prompt cash, sometimes advancing to the manufacturer as high as ten thousand dollars on a single order. This has been our choice, because we are thus able to buy at from ten to fifteen *per cent* lower prices, and are able to select from the different grades, the best work in each class. Take any grade of guns and go among different manufacturers and you will find a difference of fully fifteen *per cent* in the same class. Excellence and honesty of product in the gun trade is, so far as our experience goes, largely in favor of continental manufacture. In English made guns there is a great similarity of style and the same is true of guns manufactured on the continent. This similarity in English guns and in Belgian guns, and dissimilarity between the two, might not be very distinct to an ordinary

observer, but to those in the trade, the likeness and dissimilarity are very noticeable.

To an American, the gun works, as they are called in Europe, have a very insignificant appearance indeed, being for the most part, little more than ordinary "shops," such as may be seen in almost any American town. Many of those who style themselves manufacturers, "job out" a great portion of their work. This self-styled manufacturer receives an order for a lot of guns; he parcels this order out in small lots to small manufacturers, the guns are delivered to him, for which he pays cash on sixty day bills, and by thus "jobbing out" his work he is able to fill an order within a reasonable space of time, which to execute in his own works, in the same time, would have been an impossibility. The wages paid journeymen, gunsmiths in England average about one-half, and on the continent about one-third, as high as in America.

On this floor are also kept the finest grades of Eley's gun wadding for the reason that being cooler and more moist in this room, they keep better than if placed in a warm room, in which latter case they breed worms, from which cause we have lost bushels of them. They are made of pure wool which retains some of its natural oil and have on their edges a sort of lubricating paste, probably fine flour of emery, by which the leading of the gun barrels is prevented. It appears to be a sort of spontaneous breeding, so to speak, of a worm which turns to a little fly. When this is discovered the whole lot is thrown away, as it is ruined. On this account very little if anything is made in dealing in this class of goods.

Ascending to the top, or seventh floor, we come to the testing gallery, where the arrangements for testing the penetration and distribution powers of the gun are as nearly perfect as can be. The firm do a great deal of this business, as customers often wish to test their guns before taking them away. No pistols, rifles or shot-guns of any make are ever adopted by us until they have been satisfactorily tested, and this is a distinctive feature of the trade here, no other wholesale house being known to adopt this plan for determining the merits of the goods they sell.

On this floor are a large number of fine curled walnut gun stocks, now about thirteen hundred, and lumber for over one thousand more.

On the floor below, the sixth, are stored the paper shells, which are almost exclusively of Eley's manufacture. There are now on hand over four hundred thousand shells, and the stock is usually much larger. Here also are the lower grades of Eley's wadding. Of the gray cloth wadding we sell annually nearly five thousand dozen boxes. The paper wadding is rapidly going out of use in consequence of its readiness to catch fire in the barrel of the gun, while the wool or felt wads will not ignite nor blow to pieces in the barrel. Here also are great bundles of hickory ramrods for gun-makers' use. Ordinarily the ramrods are first sawed out and then turned in a lathe, but those rods which we see here have been first split and then drawn lengthwise through a machine which leaves them ready for the trimmings. We usually test them for our customers in this way—bending the rod so that both ends meet. A sawed rod would not stand such usage.

Here are barrels of safety fuse for blasting. We usually carry in stock of this article, from fifty thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand feet. Of gun-powder we usually carry over fifteen hundred kegs of twenty-five pounds each, while our annual sales for the past six years, have averaged three thousand, twenty-five pound kegs. We have a large magazine of our own outside of the city limits. We endeavor to avoid poor grades of powder and supply only such as we know will give satisfaction. The companies who make it own all the large stocks, and they, taking nearly all the risk, get nearly all the profit in it. Each large dealer has to confine his operations to that particular make consigned to him. We are now selling the Austin powder, manufactured at Cleveland, Ohio, and among the various brands of this powder is an article made expressly for breech-loading guns, the "Club Sporting," which we find gives good satisfaction. The chief feature of this powder is that it is made extremely hard, to resist the dampness absorbed by paper shells. No plumbago is used in polishing it.

On this floor is stored the surplus stock of percussion caps of which we have on hand, as usual, about ten millions, or fifty cases.

Here we have in stock the single-barreled shot-guns, of which our last order in Europe was fifteen hundred. A good many of these guns are now being made in this country usually of a higher grade than the common foreign guns. We sell them of course, though, were it not for the fact that the first gun that the boy usually buys is the cheap, single-barrel, by means of which he is first introduced as it were, to the great world of field sport, and comes, in time, to want a better gun, we should not care to deal in them. As the boy becomes educated "in the gentle science of woodcraft," as Forester says, and that which pertains to the higher order of field sports, he buys a better gun, for *one cheap gun will last a man a lifetime—he never buys a second.*

On this floor, the fifth, is our surplus stock of medium English and Belgian guns, all double-barreled, muzzle-loaders. Of these guns there is required to be for each sub-division of the different brands a separate price; of muzzle loaders alone, we have on hand at this time one hundred and fifteen different brands, which are sub-divided into four hundred and ninety sub-divisions, thus giving us *over six hundred different prices* on muzzle loaders alone. Of the breech-loaders we have on hand seventy-six different brands, in which there are one hundred and fifty-one sub-divisions and, of course, over two hundred and twenty-five different prices. Here are muzzle loaders of all prices, styles, shapes and sizes, from the little four pound double-barrel, for the boy of ten, to the mammoth duck-gun of sixteen pound, and thirty-eight-inch barrels. The racks extending the length of this floor, on each side, which are all filled to overflowing six tiers deep, have a capacity, on that side, of fourteen hundred, and on this side of one thousand and forty guns. Besides these racks which are full, we always keep on this floor a number of

full cases for sorting up the racks, and of which there are now on hand here, forty-five full cases of twenty-five guns each, all double guns except three cases.

Here is "the hospital," in which are stored the damaged guns, of which by far the greater number come from English makers. When a gun is found with a flaw in the barrel, or containing any other radical defect; it goes into this little room as we never knowingly sell a gun which is in the slightest degree unsound. It is this carelessness, if we may so mildly characterize it, on the part of large wholesale dealers, which has forced many of our retail dealers into importing for themselves.

Here are quite a number of cases of pistols unopened, as well as these nineteen cases of percussion caps. The bulk of stock of leather goods, shot belts, gun cases, pouches etc., is stored here. The shot belts have almost entirely superseded the old shot pouches. The pouches we import while the belts we make ourselves. Last year we made of shot belts and gun cases over eight thousand pieces, while in 1872 we worked up over twelve thousand. (You will remember 1873 as the year of "the panic" which of course affected this trade, as well as all others, to some extent).

Now examine this belt, everything is made of the best bridle leather, the edges neatly finished and the stitching is done in the best manner with our extra strong thread. We were forced into this leather-work manufacturing because it was impossible to obtain good belts and cases except by importing which proved too expensive. We now make a gun-case which is far stronger than the English and in every respect as elegant, while the cost is much below the imported article.

In another room on this floor, the third, are stored our rifle barrels, of which we usually have on hand from two hundred to treble that number, depending of course on the season. Here is also quite an assortment of game bags, from the cheapest canvas, to the most elaborate French network and leather. The French are decidedly our superiors in the manufacture of this kind of work. Here are assorted piles of gun-stocks, and here are our breech-loaders, of English and Belgian manufacture. The Belgian guns, owing to a prejudice in this country in favor of English-made guns, are nearly always marked with the name of the English makers. We have tried to overcome this prejudice among our customers, and have even had all the guns of one of our last orders stamped with the names of the Belgian makers, but I fear we shall be compelled to return to the old plan. It is strange that such a prejudice should exist in favor of English guns, for as I remarked before, nearly all the dishonest work that we get from Europe comes from England.

The bulk of our breech-loaders, in stock, retail for less than \$100, while we have not a few good, serviceable and well made guns which retail at less than half that sum. The stock we carry of these guns is the one which, after our extensive experience, we have found to be the most saleable, for the large majority of sportsmen cannot afford, no matter how much they may desire, to pay over a hundred dollars for a gun, and the larger number buy at even less than that. Of breech loaders we have all the principal brand, Scott & Sons, Westley Richards, Webley, Francotte, Driscoll, etc.

Do you have any of the "Wm. Moore" or "Moore and Harris" guns I asked. Well, there are some curious facts connected with the trade, one of which is the system of trade-marks. The brand to which you refer is a trade-mark of M. & C. Scott & Sons, and was adopted by them when the name of Moore & Harris was in its zenith and while the Scotts were yet comparatively obscure. In this country the trade-marks are under the supervision of the United States Government, while in England this system is regulated by the "Trade Guild," as it is called. The Trade Guild is composed of the manufacturers, who thus combine for the double purpose of securing a commercial standing or reputation, and for mutual protection. The operatives have their "Unions" as in this country, while the "Trade Guild," is more nearly synonymous with our "Associations."

In the early days of our career as importers we commenced with English manufacturers but the defects in their products led us to make an effort to secure a more uniformly good article, and we concluded to try the Continent, where we found a higher standard of honesty and fair dealing. The effect has been that from doing almost an exclusive English trade it has settled into a majority of the Belgian guns. The majority of this trade in all the larger cities of this country, especially in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, as a group is in guns manufactured principally in Leige Belgium. In Belgium the factories are very extensive and the capitals employed larger, as a rule, than in England. Though credits must be provided there as in England. Of course, dealing as we do upon a cash basis in Europe, we are compelled to adopt nearly the same plan with our customers in this country. Statements of accounts are made out and sent to our customers on the first of each month, and if not settled within a few days we draw at sight for the balance.

There are many dealers in this country who will tell you that they are importers, but owing to the facts which I have already stated regarding the necessity of providing prompt cash or bank credits for European manufacturers comparatively few dealers in America are able to import direct from the manufacturers. In such cases the operation is simply this, the would-be importer sends his order to a factor, or agent, who has the order executed, paying for the goods on delivery, either in cash or sixty-day bills. The factor, who really furnishes the capital, ships the goods to his agent in this country who transfers them to the aforesaid importer, both the factor and the agent adding, of course, their profit to the original cost of the goods, thus placing the minor importers two profits outside the larger importers. The Government statistics, which are published annually, show that this firm imports into this country one-sixth of all the guns and sporting goods which pass through the custom houses.

Now, these gun-cases here are what are usually called *sole leather*, but they are not *sole leather*. They are made as all English cases are, of thin leather stiffened by pasteboard or wood. We use only wood in the

manufacture of our cases, as that is the most durable. I never saw a solid sole leather gun case. The cost of such a case would be enormous, and it would be almost impossible to keep it in shape, owing to the natural tendency of the leather to warp and curl. We tried the steel frames for cases, with solid leather top, sides and bottom, but found it too expensive as well as too heavy for use.

Here are our wire cartridges, breech loading implements of every description; crimpers, re-cappers, cleaners, etc., powder flasks, and all the little traps so tedious to mention and yet so necessary to the sportsman. Yes, the wire cartridge is, I think, of some use when game is wild, because the shot, being confined in a wire net, are held together longer, and of course the killing power is greater than when the shot is loose, but these cartridges are sold only to a limited extent and mostly for wild-fowl shooting. They are hardly to be recommended for use in breech-loaders, though, made to fit well down in the shell, I doubt if their use would be dangerous.

Here we have the larger portion of our stock of pistols, of which you see in these racks or pigeon-holes one hundred and thirty-seven different varieties, exclusive of double and single barrels. In this stock sixteen different makers are represented, and while there may be two or three others it is only because of the poor quality of their goods that they are not on our shelves. Among all these makers there are only three who make a really first-class article. A great many, in fact the majority of the makers, use a cast-iron frame in which the cylinder is held, and when this is the case, the only safety in the use of the pistol lies in the fact that the bore of the barrel is enlarged so that the ball does not "slug" much i. e. the pistol does not shoot a "forced ball," and consequently much of effectiveness is lost.

Within the two last years the Colt's Arms Company has brought out several very marked improvements in the details of this line of goods, the leading improvement being the manufacture of a very light pistol which carries the largest ball. The several new designs are called the "Pony," "Ladies," "Big" and "Pet" Colt according to the bore.

Yes our printing bills are rather large, being about \$3500, annually exclusive of advertising.

Nineteen or twenty salesmen and workmen are employed in this house daily.

Our business for the twelve months ending June 30, 1871 aggregated \$426,000; in 1872 \$364,000; in 1873, (the year of "the panic"), \$301,000, and this year will aggregate about \$360,000, making a total for the four years of \$1,451,000.

Well, in regard to our losses from bad debts I must say we have been very fortunate. Only a few days ago I counted up our total losses from this source from 1860 to 1863, and found that they were exactly one sixteen one thousandths of one per cent, and I must confess the result surprised me. Having thus spent nearly five hours in this mammoth establishment, the like of which is probably not to be found elsewhere on the Globe, I bade good bye to one of the most pleasant, thorough-going business men it has ever been my good fortune to meet, and strolled down street feeling proud that I, too, was an American.

RAMBLER.

Chicago Shot Tower.

To the sportsman one of the most, if not the most interesting manufacturing establishments in all the vast city of Chicago, is the shot tower of E. W. Blatchford & Co., located at the corner of W. Fulton and Clinton streets.

Notwithstanding the fact that for many years we had used the finished product of this and other similar establishments, we confess our ideas of the *modus operandi* were not very clear before the visit paid to the aforementioned tower.

With the card of THE FIELD in hand, upon which we relied to gain admission,—for the public generally is not invited for obvious reasons—we started on our way. Arriving at the office, the value of our talisman was at once manifested, and we proceeded to that department of the extensive establishment which was the object of our visit; for be it known that various branches of industry are represented here. Manufacture of sheet lead, lead pipe and linseed oil constitute no small part of the industry manifested.

Let us premise that lead, as it comes to the hands of the manufacturer, is not pure, but contains particles of antimony and iron. What is the effect of this upon the manufacture of shot? It causes the melted lead to drop in imperfect globules, i. e. oblate spheroids. Of course, any thing short of sphericity will not do, and something must be mixed with the lead to increase its ductility. Arsenious acid will have this effect, and is used in the form of white arsenic. Our first move is to witness this mixing. Pigs are run with a very large proportion of arsenic in them, and together with others containing less, are sent to the top of the tower. We may go up upon the same elevator that carries these, or, if fancy dictates (the first dictation will probably be the last, for it is said to be 180 feet to the summit) we can foot it up the winding stair, till we come into the presence of the workmen, whose business is certainly higher than that of any other man in the Garden City. He is furnished with a small furnace, and a few tools for testing the proper amount of arsenic, which from the heavily arsenicated pigs, he adds to the mass of molten lead. As would nat-

usually be supposed, the quantity of arsenic needed varies with the hardness of the raw material. Hardest lead sometimes requires ten parts to a thousand. The workman tests the material by pouring it through a colander. If too little arsenic has been used, the drops are hollow or flat on one side; if too much, they are lenticular.

Supposing the workman satisfied with the consistency of the mass, he now pours the molten lead by ladlefuls into a cup, so set in the middle of a colander as to leave a space between the lower edge of the cup and the bottom of the colander, to allow the lead to spread evenly over the bottom of the perforated pan. Off go the little drops upon their rapid journey down to the well of water at the bottom of the tower, making a noise not unlike a heavy rain-storm. Of course, the larger the shot is, the farther it must fall in order to cool sufficiently not to flatten when striking the water. The smallest size require only one hundred feet of fall. Some, however, claim to obviate the necessity for such high towers by the introduction of a blast of cold air upon the falling drops.

In the course of this description, if we follow that of manufacture we come next to the well at the bottom. Out of this are taken speltlets of many different sizes and shapes. The first thing to do is to classify them according to sphericity, as perfect and imperfect. All are placed in a hopper, and from the mouth of this they drop on an inclined plane which is but a few feet long, and is succeeded by several similar ones, each placed a few inches from, and lower than its predecessor. The inclination is such that perfect pellets roll safely over every plane, leaping the interstices, while the imperfect ones, not gaining sufficient velocity, fall into the gaps of their own accord, or hang upon the plane till knocked in by the others.

Most dealers want the shot to look bright and so these greyish looking perfect pellets go now into a revolving drum, along with some polishing material—powdered graphite usually—and we have the spheres shining and attractive, needing only sorting and packing to be ready for the scattering over our country, for which they are destined.

The contrivances for these operations are quite interesting. For sorting them, bins which might be not inappropriately termed cradles from their motion, are used. These are about ten feet long and three feet wide, and divided into several compartments, each provided with two bottoms, the upper a brass sheet perforated with the holes of a size to correspond with the size of shot to be collected in each compartment. These cribs are suspended, rocked from side to side and jarred from a five pound shot rolling in an alley way, and striking the edge of the cradle. From the lower bottom pipes convey the shot to the floor below where the filling is carried on. This is conducted in an accurate and labor saving manner, which challenges admiration. The bag is hooked on the spout from which the shot runs, and when twenty-five pounds have run in the weight pulls down the end of a lever upon which the sack hangs, and of course elevates a weight at the other end of the lever. This connects with a slide which is at this instant drawn home, and the discharge ceases. Thus the tedious, and necessarily somewhat inaccurate process of shoveling the shot in with a scoop and weighing, are combined, and a perfect accuracy is ensured. Another advantage is, that the bags can hang upon the hooks till the sewer attends to them, without danger of wasting any of the contents. A few stitches and the contents are safely enclosed and the bags sent down a shoot to the first floor, ready to be shipped. Buck shot and balls also are manufactured in the basement, but being molded instead of dropped, the process does not differ much from running your own, except that molds are used in which quite a number can be run at once.

In closing, it would not be amiss to remark in a general way, that it would be quite an accommodation to shooters, if the separate manufacturers throughout the United States should adopt the same uniform standard concerning the number of pellets in an ounce in each size of shot. At present, if an experimenter reports that he made a certain target with No. 7 shot, he must add the name of the maker; otherwise no one can form any correct idea of the merit or demerit of the performance. If another party cannot obtain the same brand, he must get a table, and figure out an example in fractions before he can satisfactorily to himself, or any one else, compare results with reporter No. 1. Of course, the indefiniteness to which this gives rise, is a serious hindrance to reliable observations. For an example of the differences, take No. 7. In this, there is a difference between different brands, running to one hundred and sixty (160) pellets in the ounce. In No. 9 the variation is as high as 140. In No. 4 (quite coarse that, not much room for variety) it runs up to 44. Far greater difference could be observed in other sizes, but these we have selected as the most commonly used by sportsmen on three principal kinds of game, grouse, snipe, and duck. In No. 12 the variation is as high as 1422 pellets to the ounce!

Game Protection in Colorado.

DENVER, Jan. 8, 1875.

EDITOR FIELD:—The Denver Shooting Club has elected the following named officers to serve during the present year: President, C. Gove; Vice President, Geo. Garrison; Secretary, Chambers C. Davis; Treasurer, Jas. B. Thompson; Assistant Secretary, Chas. Roth.

For years the game laws of Colorado have been constantly violated, and but one case, that of Robert Hawkie last year, has been prosecuted. Hawkie brought in 27 sharp-tail grouse, was arrested and fined ten dollars for each grouse. The dealers, as will be seen by the following, clipped from one of our dailies, are now being prosecuted by the above club:

"The violators of the game laws in this city are about to be prosecuted through the instrumentality of the Denver Shooting Club. At its instance, warrants have been issued for the following named butchers and dealers who are charged with having violated the law: Arndt & Wolff, D. C. Oswald, Robert Gammon, A. Rossler, Gary & Munshower, James A. Fisher, Peter Shafer and W. H. Corey & Co. The hearing of these parties was set for this afternoon before Justice Walker. Lately several consignments of buffalo, antelope, mountain sheep and deer came to this city and were delivered to the accused parties, who were found to have the wild meat in their possession in alleged violation of the law on the subject, which has effect between the first days of January and August. The butchers claim that they will make a staunch fight in the courts; that the meat was shipped to them before Jan. 1, and that they have the right to dispose of it, etc. The club is next going to visit restaurants and hotels, and wherever the prohibited game is found upon the bills of fare the proprietors of the establishments will be prosecuted most vigorously."

The arrested parties appeared before Justice Walker on the 7th inst. for trial. By mutual agreement between the Executive Committee of the Denver Shooting Club, Judge C. S. Eyster, Prosecuting Attorney and parties against whom the suits were brought, it was agreed that the case of Arndt & Wolff should be made a test case, and that the others would abide by the decision reached in this case, which was set for trial on Thursday, the 14th inst.

The butchers and dealers claim that the law is unconstitutional.

SIERRA.

A Fine Sporting Region.

EDITOR FIELD. Dear Sir.—As our spring time is fast approaching the lovers of spring, snipe shooters, are beginning to be uneasy; perhaps the affliction extends as far north as your city, if so the sportsmen of Chicago and vicinity can find no better grounds than those lying along the line of the M. K. & T. Ry. We have been pleased to receive several inquiries from the fraternity respecting game birds, fish, etc., of this region, and have endeavored to give all inquirers as much information as possible with our experience in the matter. Our little, but flourishing city has been very fortunate of late years in having excellent grounds within 5 miles, and the spring flight has been unusually large. However if there are any sportsmen desirous of "taking in" Kansas, they will find fine grounds in the Neosho Valley between Neosho Falls and Emporia. The pleasure of a trip "out west" shooting is looked forward to by many of your citizens with no little anxiety as I am well aware, having met now and then a few of the fraternity from "up north."

To those anticipating a spring trip, we can say truthfully that the trip will well repay them; our far stretching prairies, mighty rivers, mushroom cities, beautiful landscapes, and immense farms are wondrously beautiful and picturesque. Our people are whole souled and social, and we are proud to say that the employees of the M. K. & T. Ry. know how to treat sportsmen and their dogs in a manner that is pleasant to both.

That cold "streak" has touched us here, but "gone over" and to-day is very mild and pleasant, and we do not apprehend any more "cold snaps." Sedalia is blessed with a beautiful location and delightful climate; there is no more enterprising city west of the Mississippi river. Yet we have our wants, and one of them is "men of money"—it's mighty scarce, "that money." Whosoever brings it here will find "a place to put it," and to great advantage. Any inquiries from your readers concerning our shooting facilities, etc., etc., will be gladly answered to best ability of

J. D. B.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—Our Hannibal, Mo., correspondent, reports the following election of officers by the shooting club in that place. President, P. A. Hickman; Vice-Pres., Geo. Hewitt; Cor. and Rec. Sec., W. S. Halllock; Treas., J. K. Hayward; Ex. Committee., R. Buchanan, W. R. Kelley, J. Van Brown.

A Hunting Reminiscence.

Nearly twenty years ago I started one morning for a day's sport with a private pack, belonging to a gentleman in Dorsetshire, he having given out that he was going after some deer that had broken out of a park, and were running at large in the woods not many miles from Dorsetshire. On arriving at the meet, I found a large muster, a deer hunt being unusual, it attracted quite a number of sportsmen. The hounds being thrown off it was not long before we found three deer, and had a very pretty run for about twenty-five minutes before we caught him. The last ten minutes of the run the deer took along a valley, the upper side of which the road skirted for some distance, and the greater part of the field had a splendid view of the run from the road. Having had a fall at a big bullfinch with a double ditch, I was about sixth, and knowing the hounds were running into their quarry I was making up for lost time by going as hard as I could. On my left was the road, on my right about a hundred and fifty yards, was a bridle path with gates. I saw two or three galloping in advance on the path, but thinking I could save time and expecting every field to be the last, I kept straight on, every fence being a big bullfinch, some of them with double ditches. I was riding a young horse, and also thought it would be some good schooling for him. When half-way across a large grass field, I heard a tremendous uproar from the road, men shouting and waving their hats. I took no notice at first, thinking the hounds had caught their deer; but finding they were shouting and waving to me I thought that the hounds might be on the other side of the fence, and that I was riding straight for them, I immediately swerved to the bridle-path; but when I got there I could see in the west field two scarlet coats still galloping along it, so I sent my horse along and took the gate in my stride; (a foolish thing to do by the by, as at a gate or any timber a horse should always be pulled). In jumping it my horse hit it with his hind feet, and being unlatched it swung open, right under me, sending a cold thrill right down my back; luckily the pace I was going carried me clear. At the end of the next field we caught our deer, and on returning to the road I found what all that row had been about. If I had gone straight on I should have jumped into a deep pit, the other side of the bullfinch, and in that case should not have been writing this for your valuable paper.

H. M. T.

Notes on the Road.

When down in one of the towns in Indiana, about a week ago, and whilst walking near the river, which was much crowded with ice, I saw the people rushing towards the water, and I naturally thought that some poor creature was seeking a watery grave, but on my approaching the spot, I saw a poor dog whirling round between the ice, suffering apparently much from the extreme cold. A cry immediately arose that the animal was the property of the city Marshal, who was immediately brought from his duty to the spot, by one of the bystanders. The feelings of the owner can well be imagined, when he found out that his pet pointer was in such a perilous position with poor prospects of rescue. Every effort was made to save the poor brute, and at last through the assistance of some lookers-on and a boat, the dog was extricated, almost frozen to death. The Marshal at once seized his friend and took him into the office of another sportsman close by, who naturally felt much for the position of the brother nimrod. Whisky, as one of the suggested remedies, was applied, and a great crowd had gathered, many of whom looked as if their thoughts were, that the precious liquid would do them more good than the dog. The dog, after all this kind treatment, rallied a little, and was well wrapped up and taken home, but in spite of every effort being made to bring the animal round to his usual health, people, after a day or two, were suddenly informed through the local papers, that the City Marshal's dog had departed from this life. The Marshal's mind was much troubled about this sad event, and in the afternoon of the day of the death, at the meeting of the City Council, when the question was put, whether the members had any more communications to make, the depressed City Marshal rose, and with a serious countenance, asked all the members to proceed with him, and attend the funeral of the lamented dog.

The remains of the animal were laid beneath the turf, but the troubles have not yet ceased, and I am told that the city scavenger intends taking steps against the bereaved City Marshal for not handing over the body of the animal to be transported outside the city limits.

O.

The Chinese have completely domesticated the otter. In that country every fisherman has his staff of fishing otters and cormorants. These otters are trained to hunt in company, to attack, and pursue and seize the fish. Travelers who have fished in China state that they have seen good, well-trained otters currently sold for £80 each.

Shooting.

Trap Shooting at Dexter Park.

The sportsmen have had two or three days fine shooting at snow-birds and pigeons, at Dexter Park, in the shape of sweepstake matches. Friday there were several contests of this kind, each \$5 entrance. The first was between Wilmarth, Hankins and Dow, 24 yards, 5 snow birds each, the result being as follows:

Wilmarth.....	1 1 1 1 0-4	Hankins.....	0 0 0 1 0-1
Dow.....	0 0 1 1 0-2		

The second was at 21 yards rise, ten snow-birds each:

J. J. Kleinman.....	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0-7
Wilmarth.....	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0-6
Hankins.....	0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0-5
Dow.....	0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0-3

Match of ten snow-birds each between Kleinman and Wilmarth, 21 yards rise, resulted in favor of Wilmarth by the following score:

Kleinman.....	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0-5
Wilmarth.....	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1-7

A pigeon match of 5 birds each between Hankins and Dow on one side, and Kleinman and Wilmarth on the other, resulted as follows:

Hankins.....	1 1 0 1 1-4	Kleinman.....	1 0 1 1 1-4
Dow.....	1 1 1 1 1-4	Wilmarth.....	0 1 0 1 1-3

Total..... 9 Total..... 7

A number of sweepstakes, all at pigeons, \$5 entrance, were shot yesterday. The first, 21 yards rise, was as follows:

Hankins.....	1 1 1 1 0-4	Blackstock.....	1 1 1 1 1-5
Sherman.....	0 0 0 1 1-2	Cheney.....	1 1 0 1 0-3
Farnsworth.....	1 1 1 0 1-4	A. Price.....	1 1 1 1 1-5
E. Price.....	1 1 1 1 1-5		

In the shoot-off, 26 yards, 3 birds, the Prices and Blacks'ock tied again, each killing 3 straight. Going back 5 yards further, E. Price and Blackstock each missed a bird, while Abner Price killed 3 straight. Hankins and Farnsworth divided second money.

A match of ten birds each, ground traps, 21 yards, for \$10 a side, between Hankins and Cheney, resulted as follows:

Hankins.....	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1-8
Cheney.....	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1-8

In the shoot-off at 26 yards, Hankins lost through sheer hard luck, or rather through the unjust working of the boundary rule. He killed three straight, and his next two birds fell stone dead, barely outside of bounds, while Cheney, having missed one, had better luck and gathered his fifth bird, whose only shot mark was a grazed eyelid.

A sweepstakes of five birds, each 21 yards, \$5 entrance, resulted in the following score:

Hankins.....	1 0 1 1 1-4	E. Price.....	1 1 1 1 0-4
A. Price.....	1 1 1 1 1-5	Blackstock.....	1 0 1 1 1-4
Sherman.....	1 0 0 1 1-3	Farnsworth.....	1 0 1 1 1-4

The shoot-off for second money, miss and drop out, was not finished for lack of birds.

Snow-Bird Shooting.

FINE SHOOTING BY THE GUN-CLUB.

The regular club-shoot of the Gun Club took place Saturday, 22nd at their grounds, near the Powell House, on Milwaukee avenue. The score of the first contest, at ten snow-birds each, 21 yards rise, was as follows:

Edwards.....	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1-10
Waller.....	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1-9
Orvis.....	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1-9
Wilson.....	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1-9
A. Williams.....	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1-9
Turrill.....	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1-8
Balon.....	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1-8
Martin.....	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1-7
Pickett.....	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1-7
Brice.....	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1-7
Phillips.....	1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1-6
Ennis.....	1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1-6
Gillespie.....	0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1-6
Decker.....	0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1-6
Morris.....	0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1-6
Quinn.....	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1-6
R. E. Williams.....	1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1-6
Cottrell.....	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1-3
R. S. Williams.....	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1-3

A double-bird sweepstakes at five pairs of snow-birds each, resulting in the following score:

Wilson.....	11 11 10 10 11-8
Orvis.....	11 11 10 10 11-8
Brice.....	11 11 10 10 11-8
Gillespie.....	11 01 11 11 00-7
Waller.....	10 11 10 10 11-7
Phillips.....	00 10 11 10 11-7
Pickett.....	11 10 01 10 10-6
Turrill.....	10 01 10 10 10-6
Decker.....	10 01 01 10 10-6
Balon.....	01 10 00 10 11-6
Morris.....	01 01 10 10 00-4
Cottrell.....	10 00 10 10 00-8

Island rules to govern. (NOTE.—Original match of twenty-one birds each a tie.)

J. P. Robertson, January 16—21 yards—0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1; at 25 yards—0 0 1. Total, 24; killed, 16; missed, 8. January 22—21 yards—1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0—opponent retiring. Total, 15; killed, 12; missed, 3. Grand total, 39; killed, 28; missed, 17.

Walter McFall, January 15—21 yards—1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0; at 25 yards—0 0 1. Total, 24; killed, 16; missed, 8. January 22—21 yards—1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0; retired. Total, 15; killed, 6; missed, 9. Grand total, 39; killed, 22; missed, 17.

Referee, Jan. 15,—Mr. Levi; Jan. 22, Mr. Peckett.

SAME DAY AND PLACE.—Handicap sweepstakes, \$3 entrance, 8 birds each, Long Island rules to govern; \$3 to first, \$5 to second and \$2 to third.

J. P. Robertson, 23 yds. 1 1 1—3

John Bowling, 21 yds. 1 1 1—3

Walter McFall, 21 yds. 1 0 1—3

Mr. Evans, 21 yds. 1 1 0—1

Mr. Ducker, 20 yds. 0 1 0—1

Referee—Mr. Peckett.

CHARLES E. DEXTER'S—Grounds of the Long Island Shooting Club, near east New York, L. I., January 11 and 18, 1875.—Pigeon shooting.—Match of \$300, 55 birds each, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, 1½ oz. shot, single trap, Long Island rules to govern. (NOTE.—At first 30 birds each, resulting in a tie.)

Robertson.—January 11—1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1; total, 30; killed, 23; missed, 7. January 18—1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0; total, 25; killed, 22; missed, 3. Grand total, 55; killed, 45; missed, 10.

Myers.—January 11—1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 * 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 * 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1; total, 30; killed, 23; missed, 7. January 18—1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 * 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1, retired; total 24; killed, 20; missed, 4. Grand total, 54; killed, 43; missed, 11.

Referee—January 11, J. H. Outwater; January 18, William Taylor.

Time occupied in shooting—25 birds each, Jan. 11, 2h.; 25 birds each, Jan. 18, 1h. 5m.—3h. 5m.

*Fell dead out of bounds.

From Long Island.

PORT RICHMOND, L. I. Jan. 23, 1875.

EDITOR THE FIELD. Dear Sir:—The "Muffin" Base Ball Club of this place were the recipients of an elegant silver mounted bat last Tuesday evening, presented by the Staten Island Shooting Assn., and won by them at the late festival of the latter. The trophy is an elegant piece of birds-eye maple, mounted with four bands, a solid butt and grip, all of solid silver, and bearing the following inscription: "Presented to the "Muffin" B. B. Club, champions of the north shore of L. I., by the Staten Island Shooting Assn., of Port Richmond, Nov. 26, 1874."

The presentation was made by Dr. Rogerson, in an able and lengthy speech, and responded to by Mr. E. M. Eadin—a young member of the bar, and president of the club—in a very neat address. Several addresses followed, when the whole company adjourned to the large dining-room of the hotel and partook of a sumptuous supper provided by Mr. F. E. Lawler, the proprietor.

This club has only been organized a little over a year, and have won honors during its short existence, the members all do business in the city and have only afternoons to practice, and a short time at that. They have a very neat club room, and with the energy and perseverance that has been displayed, bid fair to show a good record the coming season. Their opponents in the late match were selected from the names of several clubs; two of whom are professionals, and the score of 3 to 5, speaks for itself.

This may be a little out of the line of shooting clubs, but let us all encourage out-door sports as it brings us closer together. The only return we can ask for these favors is to help us in enforcing the game laws of the Island. Several members of the Association, with their friends, visited Wagner's farm, L. I., to witness a pigeon match between Messrs. Lewis Palmer and Geo. Baier, arrangements having been made between these two gentlemen to shoot at 18 birds each for \$100 a side. The birds furnished were not of the best quality, and considerable trouble was experienced in getting them to rise. The match was shot under the Staten Island rules, with the exception of section 9, as regards holding gun below the hip.

L. Palmer 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—15
Geo. Baier 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1—12

A sweep, between nine of the members at \$10 entrance, eight birds each; divided in three prizes \$40, \$30 and \$20, was won by the noted rifle shot, Mr. Fred Rathyn.

John Bohling 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1—5
Louis Lone 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1—5
J. F. Rathyn 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—7

C. Oppermann 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
J. J. McClintock 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0—4
J. Schverling 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—3
L. Rheberger 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1—6
Geo. Baier 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0—4
Louis Palmer 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1—4

Ties divided money as birds had run out.

"MORTIMER."

ALTON, ILL., Jan. 27.

EDITOR FIELD: Dear Sir.—On Wednesday, January 12th, the Perman Hunting Club held their second annual meeting, and elected the following officers for 1875.

F. Rudershausen, President.

B. Steinheimer, First Vice President.

A. Inveen, Second Vice President.

W. Joesting, Treasurer.

John Fischbach, Secretary.

The club has done much for the protection of the game in Ill., we have 28 first class members, among whom are some crack shots, and a full treasury, therefore the boys are sometimes very happy.

Yours,
BLUE WING.

The International Rifle Match.

A meeting of the joint committee of the National Rifle Association and the Amateur Rifle Club was held at No. 194 Broadway, N. Y., on the 22d, to make the requisite preparations for the forthcoming international match, which is to take place at Dublin in June next. Colonel Wingate was made chairman and Mr. Bruce secretary. After stating the objects of the meeting the chairman read a letter from Major Leech, of the Irish team, asking that the American team be his personal guests during the match. This it was resolved to decline, with suitable expressions, as imposing too heavy a burden on the Major. A Committee on finance was appointed, consisting of General Woodward, Gildersleeve, Mr. Judd and Mr. Alvord, to report a plan for the raising of the necessary funds to pay the expenses of the team. The chairman, General McMahon, Captain Fulton and Mr. Collins were appointed a committee to devise the selection of a team and the joint committee adjourned to meet next Saturday afternoon at the same place.

From the Pine-Tree State.

EXCITEMENT AMONG HER SPORTSMEN.

PORTLAND, Jan. 19, 1875.

EDITOR FIELD. Dear Sir.—None but the most hardy of our sporting fraternity venture to brave the bitter cold of the present month in this section, and the fox steals along his accustomed beat, and the whistler and "sea duck and drake" play around their icy creeks or ledges without fear of molestation. But a rather different style of excitement is now on the tapis for which the shooting fraternity are indebted to Mr. Frank Wilson, a member of the legislature from Bangor: this gentleman instigated by the "society for the etc., etc.," has introduced a bill which provides that "any person who instigates or is instrumental in getting up, or is a participant in, shooting tournaments for sport, or hunting or shooting matches, to kill animals or birds, or in any way wilfully lames, tortures, or cruelly treats such shall, on conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten days nor exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding \$200, or by both. It gives authority to any officer or agent of the Society for "T. P. O. C. T. A." to interfere and prevent any such cruelty being perpetrated.

Such is the bill which has been introduced, and which has caused no little excitement among those accustomed to take part in such trials of skill. There will, in consequence, be a strong opposition to its passage; and it is certainly to be hoped that no such sweeping enactment may find a place on our statute books. But the mania which has of late years existed in Maine for removing the "mote out of our neighbor's eyes" may be too powerful to control; and the same spirit which in years gone by has burned at the stake many a poor wretch who suffered as a witch, to satisfy the bigotry of the age, may now succeed in imprisoning the very men who have obtained the passage and enforcement of every law yet passed, to protect wild game in this State. But "nous verrons."

The past fall has been an exceptionally good one for all kinds of game usually found in this locality excluding the single item of woodcock, which have rather run below the average in quantity, though quite fair in quality. Red fox in particular are very plentiful, and in some sections are, this winter, a decided nuisance. Ruffed grouse have been present in almost every grove of any size, and tamer than I ever knew them to be before February; but they, with other game, have had a respite since the 1st of January, and gun and rod are alike laid on the shelf, while their owners are engaged in the struggle with the Great and Good men of the "S. F. T. P. O. C. T. A." for the right to use them.

Yours as ever,

F. W. S.

THE FIELD

Official Organ of Illinois & Tennessee State Sportsmen's Associations.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We require the name and address of the writer with each communication. Letters and inquiries from anonymous correspondents will receive no attention.

All communications intended for THE FIELD must be addressed to "The Editor," 151 Fifth Avenue, and not privately to any person who may be known in connection with the paper.

J. R. M., Rockford, Ill.—Not having seen the Canadian Sportsman for two or three weeks, we are in doubt as to whether it still lives or has gone "where the woodbine twineth."

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

The public are hereby cautioned against paying money on our account to any person whomever, unless furnished with a receipt for the same signed by the President or Secretary of

THE FIELD ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1875.

Culture and Depravity.

In the curriculum of education there are no agents more healthy than those journals which are recognized as forming "The Press" of the country. Their advent into the household brings the torch of intelligence within its precinct. In the columns of the daily and weekly papers of this class are opened up new fields of pleasure and usefulness, and they are the familiar vehicles of the clearest views of passing events. They present articles replete with deep and lucid argumentations, and invite attention to many gems from the choicest literature of the by-gone time, as well as the present day.

It is a high and pleasing duty to the head of a family to furnish its members with such intelligence.

When good reading finds its way into a home, the atmosphere of that home is gradually, but surely, changed. The intellectual treat elevates and invigorates the minds of all, increases the desire after new and useful topics, and impresses a new and lasting love for study and improvement. Such is the mission, and such are the noble and powerful influences of the Press.

But, on the outskirts of journalism, there hang, like noxious weeds that distil foul odors, a class of papers ignored and condemned by the wise and good, and unrecognized by the Press, but nevertheless maintained in a wretched existence by the vitiated and debased, to whose worse qualities and irregular passions it is their study, with a daring and obscene recklessness to minister.

It needs no prophet to tell the ruin that these degenerate off-shoots work in untrained minds. Virtue and morality can find no impulse within their pages; but, on the other hand, the predominate traits of vice are prominently developed, with every accessory that can render them alluring to the young and inexperienced. The destructive organization of these insidious foes to social advancement are indelibly marked upon them, and their language and hideous deformity are unmistakable. Can there be any doubt of the miseries entailed by suffering such corruptions to fester along

the pathway of society, and the moral obligation that rests upon those who have the power to sweep them from the face of the land? For inasmuch as it is undeniably true that cultivated and intellectual journalism calls into active being the nobler senses and faculties of the mind, it is quite as indisputable that low, scurrilous, and debasing papers are fatal to the development of those qualities upon which hinges the well-being of society.

"Oh! For the Rarity."

It has been often said that Charles Dickens, in his writings, was given to exaggeration; that he painted his pictures of human selfishness and misery with too free a brush and in too glaring colors; but this we shall ever deny. His delineations were none too strong for the exigencies of the times, else they would not have produced such profound sensation in high places; and that there is great need of more careful study of his great works cannot be better illustrated than by the picture of uncharitableness exhibited on the occasion of a railway accident in England, last month. The Sporting Gazette of London thus speaks of some incidents attending it:

There were, as there always are on such occasions, some instances of noble conduct; in this case notably that of Mr. Pearson, of Manor House, while the more important residents in the neighborhood also showed their sympathy with the sufferers in a practical and generous form. But there was also a great deal of abominable selfishness and callousness displayed. What shall we say, for example, of the lady who declined to open her comfortable house for the reception of any grown up person, but didn't object to take in one of the wounded children? or of the gentlemen who refused hospitality to the injured on the ground that he had a friend coming to visit him, and expressed his opinion that the Company should look after its own affairs? or of the other gentleman, who calmly slammed the door in the face of his unexpected visitors, with the cool remark that he wasn't going to have his house turned into a hospital? And yet it was last Christmas Eve and these were Christians! The two young curates who went about asking if anyone required spiritual aid, and on being told that it was temporal aid that was most wanted at this particular juncture, went away in a huff, were no doubt actuated by the purest of Christian motives, but their exclusively professional view of the matter was a little out of season, to say the least of it. I must say, however, that I admire the sarcastic composure of another clergyman, who stood looking on while Mr. Pearson was working with might and main to assist the sufferers, and who, when a lady and gentleman whom this splendid fellow had rescued, in the exuberance of their gratitude, addressed him as the preserver of their lives, with judicial severity checked their enthusiasm by remarking, "He has only done what every Christian should do." This reverend gentleman, it is a relief to think, does not consider himself a Christian, for he confined himself to walking up and down and abusing the Company.

Quite a Concession.

That is a great concession, which *Land and Water*, of London, makes in its issue of Jan. 2. It says:

Englishmen will go through a great deal in the pursuit of duties, no matter how great the labor involved, but not a few Englishmen would have shrunk from the labors of the task which the Shah voluntarily imposed upon himself; and he, too, an Eastern Sovereign, whom, rightly or wrongly, we Westerners imagine to be spending all his days in luxurious ease, cultivating most successfully a *dolce far niente* kind of life!

Our English cousins—we don't say "Cockneys," though they invariably designate us, indiscriminately, as "Yankees"—are constantly expressing pride at being the toughest people in the world, while on the contrary it is known that, as a rule, the Eastern potentate, and his subjects are far from remarkable for either mental or bodily energy; therefore we say this is a great concession, and the inference of most people will be that the Shah is not of quite such an indolent and sluggish disposition as has been generally supposed. Moreover the monarch's perceptive faculties are in a sound condition, and his shrewdness is not to be overlooked in the following extract in connection with his visit to the Exhibition at South Kensington:—

The picture of a donkey was seen, and I asked the price of it. The Director of the Exhibition, a fat, white-bearded man, who gave information about the prices, told me it was a hundred pounds sterling—equivalent to 250 tumans of Persia. I remarked, "The value of a live donkey is, at the outside, five pounds. How is it, then, that this, which is but the picture of an ass, is to be paid so dearly for?" The Director said, "Because it is not a source of expense, as it eats neither straw nor barley" (the Eastern substitutes for hay and oats). I replied, "True; it is not a source of outlay; but neither will it carry a load or give a ride." We laughed heartily.

Perhaps the Shah dissembled somewhat, and in his travels formed the intention of giving to the world on exemplification of the fact that he was

minus aptus acutis naribus horum hominum.

MR. H. J. REVEILLAC, the Secretary, sends us the Constitution and By-Laws of the Fremont Sportsmen's Club, of Fremont, Neb. It is an organization numbering some thirty members and is in a flourishing condition.

A Word for "The Weed."

In looking over our exchanges we frequently come across effusions from the disciples of Trask, denouncing the use of tobacco in any shape, manner or form whatever. Medical authors without number, are quoted to prove its pernicious effects upon "mind, body, and estate." Now, for our own parts, although we could never understand the process of reasoning, by which many people persuade themselves to roll a quid of tobacco as a "sweet morsel under their tongues," we are by no means prepared to "go the whole" against the Indian weed. What! shall we discard a plant as full of classic and interesting recollections as it is of bitterness, because some puny stomachs cannot stand its powerful influence? Shall we banish from our presence that which adds cheerfulness to an evening fireside, mellows friendship, and digests a dinner? Spirit of Walter Raleigh, forbid it! We are willing to forego the "chewing of the cud," but take not from us the social and enlivening puff.

We cannot just now, recall its author's name, but commend the following eloquent eulogy of a strong subject to the consideration of our anti-tobacco friends. The writer was unquestionably an enthusiast:

"Tobacco is constituted and composed of the richest, strongest and most delicious, and also the most delightful ingredients. The alcohol and spirits, the oil and opium, the sugar of saccharine matter, the mucilaginous wax and gums, the acids and nitre, with several other of the volatile salts, etc., all so harmoniously combined, constitute this the richest and most delicious compound ever engendered and generated in any one plant. No wonder that all classes of every country and clime, from the savage to the civilized part of mankind, should take delight in its use. It forms the traveler's companion and the philosopher's aid. It is the old bachelor's antidote; the epicure's last resort, and the sailor's and soldier's third daily ration. It keeps open the sentinel's eyes,—and besides many other good effects, it cheers the watchman in the silence of the night. Wonderful weed of American origin."

A friend at our elbow suggests that we now wind up with these lines from the "Marrow of Contentment," published in London, in 1654:

"Much meat doth gullttony procure
To feed men fat as swine;
But he's a frugal man indeed
That with a leaf can dine.

He needs no napkin for his hands,
His finger's ends to wipe,
That has his kitchen in a box,
His roast meat in a pipe."

The Transportation of Dogs.

Mr. James D. Brown, General Ticket Agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, a gentleman well known as a lover of field sports, writes us that his road has always endeavored to offer accommodations, and make rates for the transportation of dogs, that would meet the wants of sportsmen and please and satisfy them. He also says, "we shall on the first proximo, revise our rates, making them still more liberal; and our baggage-men are instructed to treat dogs kindly and to use every care and precaution in handling guns, for the carriage of which we make no charge. The following is the tariff of rates which goes into effect February 1. It is certainly most reasonable.

Hannibal to Denison,	576 miles.....	\$4 25
" " Sedalia,	143 ".....	1 00
Sedalia " Parsons,	158 ".....	1 25
Parsons " Junction City,	156 ".....	1 25
" " Muskogee,	116 ".....	1 00
" " South Canad'n,	159 ".....	1 50
" " McAlister,	176 ".....	1 50
" " Limestone Gap,	204 ".....	1 75
" " Atoka,	221 ".....	1 75
" " Caddo,	241 ".....	1 75
" " Denison,	273 ".....	2 00
Vinita " "	221 ".....	1 75

The Pioneer Shooting Club of Hannibal elected officers Jan. 22, for the ensuing year as follows: President, P. A. Hickman; Vice President, G. W. Hewitt; Treasurer, John K. Hayward; Secretary and Corresponding Secretary, Wm. S. Hallock. Executive Committee, J. Van Brown, R. Buchanan and W. R. Kelly, with President and Secretary as *ex officio* members of such committee. The financial condition of the Club was found to be in a good condition—money enough in treasury and due on bills collectable to more than pay off all indebtedness, with quite a large amount of valuable property in the rooms. A Club hunt, the last of the season, was arranged for next week, and J. K. Hayward and Joseph Beaubien appointed captains to select their respective teams and report at a special meeting next Tuesday night to arrange the preliminaries of the hunt.

The "Grand Hunting and Scientific."

The irrepressible McCarty continues to air his flowery rhetoric in defence of his butchering expedition, treating with contempt the numerous remonstrances of some of our best citizens, and seeming to think no one but himself competent to judge either of the English character or the propriety of his scheme. But the Col. is evidently getting a little hard up for the material wherewith to furnish forth attractive pictures, if we may judge from the fact that he tells his followers that at a certain point they will meet "the Paispobot, or booted plover, well known by its food, the cantharides, and its feathered legs." Probably the members of his expedition will take great delight in eating this bird with the trail in, as some gourmands consume the woodcock. Spanish flies are certainly well calculated to warm the cockles of a man's heart, and as an article of diet would doubtless "prove a joy forever." No need of capsicum with that dish.

The American Turf Register.

One of the best, and certainly the most carefully compiled, works which the patrons of the turf in this country can procure is the American Turf Register for use in 1875, published by the *Turf, Field and Farm* Association, of New York City. In its preparation energy is coupled with marked ability, and truthfulness is a predominating characteristic. It contains the racing calendar entire, the pacing and trotting events in the United States and Canada of the past year, and a copious time-table, giving the best time made, with winners thereof at different distances. No man who cares to be posted on turf matters can afford to be without this invaluable work, which contains in the vicinity of 300 pages and may be had for the sum of \$3.

A COURSING CLUB IN SACRAMENTO.—On the evening of the 16th, a Coursing Club was permanently organized at the Pacific Hotel Saloon, corner of K and Fifth streets. The gentlemen present were C. Brady, Geo. Whitton, E. M. Skaggs, Thos. Harris, M. Shean, C. Mahoney, John B. Smith, Jas. Condon, Thos. O'Brien, P. Conlan, Ed. O'Connell, R. M. Doyle, Hugh Kelly, J. McMahon, Wm. Maharry and Andy Larkin. The following officers were elected: H. S. Beals, President; P. Hanlon, Secretary, and J. J. Caddogan, Treasurer. From the interest manifested there can be no doubt that Sacramento will have cause to be proud of this organization.

Gossip on the Game Law.

"Semloh," in your last, I see takes a decided stand against the provisions of a bill for a new Game Law. If "Semloh" is a sportsman, and has his fine dog and gun kept at expense the year round, he will understand that grouse seldom lie to the dog in our latitude, after the first of November. Indeed there is no use hunting for them on their favorite feeding ground, the stubbles, after the 15th of October, but they will be often driven to heavy cover. About this time they begin to pack, and grow wild, and by November 1st, the sport with the dog, practically ends; two months and a half for the sportsman in a year, and two months more in the year are the most deadly ones to the grouse, for the trapper and market gunner, allowing the market an equal chance, on account of the extreme weather and the facilities for trapping time, the market must be supplied, but cannot thus be over done. I would say the time for possession does not close a day too soon. If they will trap down to the last days on account of favorable circumstances, let them be to the trouble of sending on to New York or Mass. We think, should the days for selling be left open say a week, the last days then would be well supplied, for if there is a market, there will be birds. "Semloh" says Massachusetts finds them the year round—because she has a market. Let no inducements of that sort be held out to trappers in this State, not for the sportsmen.

I see other States are taking action in regard to summer woodcock shooting, endeavoring to prohibit it. A very good plan I think, but opposed by many who want a little summer shooting. Extending the time for snipe shooting, I think will meet with approval of those sportsmen who live in the northern part of the State, where it is not frequent, for the close season to arrive before the long bill puts in an appearance. But I think the readers of the FIELD will agree that if we enforce the Game Law we have, that its effects would soon be seen throughout the land. We do not want cases like the one mentioned in the FIELD a week or so ago, where the offenders were let off on no account of knowledge of the law; what would have been the case had they broken other laws or committed crime, not knowing the consequences. Treat them alike, enforce the laws, witness England. The success of our Game Laws, is the sincere wish of yours truly, MARRY.

About Town.

THE OPERA.

That *truly* beautiful woman and sweet singer, Albani, has firaly taken Chicago by storm. Next to Parepa Rosa we would give her rank for strength, purity and compass of voice, while her artless manners and youth surround her with a charm that is irresistible. In the opera of La Somnambula, given on Wednesday evening she achieved her greatest success, and we have rarely seen a more appreciative audience. On Thursday evening "Le Nozze di Figaro" was presented in a very acceptable manner. On Friday evening Mlle Albani appeared for the last time in Lohengrin. Saturday afternoon Faust, and Ruy Blas in the evening. The opera season has thus far proved a perfect success.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Agnes Booth is performing at this house in such plays as King John, The Lady of Lyons, etc. She is a pleasing actress and well supported in her impersonations.

HOOLEY'S

Magnolia continues to attract good audiences at this house. Excellent scenery, skillfully arranged mechanical effects, and good acting combine to present an evening's entertainment long to be remembered.

THE ADELPHI.

The usual miscellaneous programme is being served up. The Borsset Family, Sophia and Irene Worrell, Geo. R. Fortescue, and others, appear nightly; and the spectacular extravaganza, The Field of the Cloth of Gold, forms the principal attraction. The reasonable prices charged for admission at the Adelphi are to be highly commended.

MUSEUM.

We learn that a play called Scandal, having for its foundation the disgusting details of the Beecher-Tilton affair, is to be produced at this house on Monday evening next. There cannot be a doubt that the house will be filled by those who take a morbid interest in such abominations, but the sentiment of the better classes of people is decidedly against productions of this description. Their effect upon society is unqualifiedly bad, and the manager who thus panders to vitiated tastes will be apt to find himself deprived of the support of those with whose influence he cannot afford to dispense. We trust that Mr. Blaisdell will have the good taste to withdraw this extremely objectionable piece.

ELSEWHERE.

CINCINNATI JAN. 27.—At Wood's Theatre the return of the mercurial Lotta has been hailed with the greatest delight. She opened Monday as "Little Nell" and "The Marchioness." Two characters as opposite to each other as black and white. Yet Lotta acted, or in the eyes of the audience she lived both of them. "Musette" and "Zip" will soon be put on. It is unnecessary to add that Wood's is scarcely large enough to hold the crowds which nightly come.

At the "Grand," N. D. Robert's Pantomime Troupe have met with a warm reception. Harry Jee is the Troupe's Grimaldi and does passably. The Vaudeville company connected with the Troupe is the first that has visited here for years. The act of the Garnella Brothers is well worth the price of admission. A little boy, one of the "Brothers," stands on the shoulders of one of his comrades, and turns a double somersault alighting in an erect position on the place from whence he started. The "comical music" of the Jee Brothers is always well received.

"Tannhauser" at Robinson's by the German Opera Company still draws crowded houses. Hereafter performances will be given only on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings.

The National still holds its head up, and smiles at the hundreds which come through its doors.

Mr. Robt. McWade, the "Rip Van Winkle," has arrived in town. We hope the object of his visit is to make arrangements for an engagement here.

ALGONA.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.

EDITOR FIELD: Dear Sir.—The Theatre Comique has been overflowing with the stars this week. Rickards, the Angells, the great Benard, and the Faust troupe of wonderful gymnasts are the principal attractions.

Deagle's Varieties have done a remarkably successful business the past week. The variety of the performance being excellent, both in quantity and quality.

Joseph Murphy, at DeBar's Opera House, has done a fair business.

At DeBar's on the occasion of King Kalakaua's visit, the theatre was

filled from floor to ceiling. Such a jam has never been seen in a theatre here before.

Mrs. Scott Siddons appeared in "Shaksperian Readings" at Mercantile Library Hall, under the auspices of the Star Lecture Course.

The announcement of the appearance of Albani, has occasioned considerable flutter and the demand for season tickets has been so great that the financial success of the troupe is already assured. It seems the general understanding that this is the strongest operatic combination that has ever visited the west.

John McCullough has played a most successful engagement at the Olympic. The magnificent scenery, excellent appointments and strict attention to details at this establishment, have done much to make this season the most successful ever known. On Friday evening Miss Montague, a member of St. Louis society made her debut as "Virginia" in the tragedy of "Vir ginius."

"William Tell" was rendered by the Habelmann Opera Troupe in a most creditable manner. Karl Formes achieved an additional triumph in the rendition of the character of "Walter Furat."

P. S. Gilmore, with the celebrated band of the 22d reg't, is announced to appear during February. Arbuckle, Lefebvre, Miss Emma Thursby and other eminent artists are connected with this organization.

FOREIGN.

An actor from a London theatre had lately to leap to a tree upon a precipice and rescue the heroine from a dangerous position. While rushing heroically for that purpose he tripped upon a projecting bit of wood on the stage missed the tree, and fell headforemost a distance of twelve feet. It was a very prosy and unromantic performance, and the actor brought suit for damages against the manager of the theatre.

A Vienna correspondent of the Athenæum writes that Madame Paulina Lucca had been so successful in her representations at the Opera Comique, in the Austrian capital, that she had been engaged to sing at the Imperial Grand Opera House, and her first character was to be Leonora in Donizetti's "Favorita," in German, of course, but for some odd reason, the last act was to be sung in Italian. Mr. Adams was to be Fernando; he is called an American tenor, but he was born in Yorkshire. He sang at Covent Garden Theatre, in the English adaptation of Meyerbeer's "African." Mr. Gye has visited Vienna to see Signor Verdi's "Aida," with a view to produce it at the Royal Italian Opera next season; and it is rumored, whether correctly or not we cannot say, that he has been negotiating for the return of Madame Pauline Lucca to London. It is hoped that this report may prove accurate.

John S. Clarke, the comedian, says there is a curious difference between English and American audiences. The Americans, though they go to the theatre in an off-handed way, without having given the matter much previous consideration, and without thinking it necessary to go in full dress, are really more attentive than the English. The English decide upon going two or three days beforehand, and give the matter of theatre-going the same importance as they would a formal invitation to dining out. They come in full dress; they get in sometime before the performance commences, and devote more attention to the promenade and the refreshment saloon than they do to seeing the play. It has not been very long since it was common to have coffee and other refreshments passed around among the audience. Now the refreshments are kept in the front part of the theatre.

One day, during the conflict between Bismarck and the Chamber, in 1864, Herr Hilmerding, the actor, was presented at the debates. One of the members was violently attacking the minister, who was sitting in a small room adjoining, reserved for the members of the cabinet. Suddenly Bismarck half opened the door, and, putting out his head, observed in a contemptuous tone. "The honorable gentleman need not speak so loud; we can hear him quite well in here." On the following evening Bismarck was in the theatre, and laughed heartily at some satirical verses which were sung by Herr Hilmerding, putting out his head, exclaimed, "Don't make such a noise, gentlemen; we can hear you quite well in here." This, of course, brought down the house, and Bismarck was so delighted that he sent for Herr Hilmerding to congratulate him.

A HEAVY FINE.—At the regular monthly meeting of the New York Association for the protection of game, held in that city last week, the Secretary announced that in the Supreme Court, before Judge Van Brunt, he was that day successful in a suit against Messrs. Middleton & Carman, of Fulton Market, for selling trout out of season and resulting in a fine of \$3,500. Not much profit on those trout, we imagine.

C. M. JOHNSON, Esq., has favored us with a large poster issued by the Staten Island Shooting Association, of Port Richmond, offering a reward of \$20 to any party giving information which will lead to the conviction of parties violating the game law. The idea of this poster is excellent and we should like to see it generally adopted.

The Kennel.

T. M. HORSFALL.

Rat Terriers.

Everybody living in the country should have a terrier of some sort about the house or place. They are superior to any cat for catching rats, and where you have a good one it is astonishing the quantity of rats they will kill, as well as other sorts of vermin that pester your hen houses. A well bred fox terrier, Scotch terrier or black and tan never look amiss roaming about the premises; they are splendid guard dogs, and will not look out of place by the side of the bluest blooded pointer or setter you may have in your yard. We have seen many of these dogs that instinctively killed vermin, even without the example of another dog; again we have seen many that were not worth a cent for vermin, the cause very often being that they tackled a rat too young and got badly punished, and so got afraid of them. Our mode of procedure was as follows: When the puppy was strong enough to worry a rat we caught a live one for him, which can easily be done in a rat-trap; we then took the rat, and with a three cornered needle sewed up his mouth in the same way we do ferrets for rabbiting, viz.: by putting the needle through his upper lip from below, then leave one end of the thread, do the same on the other side, then tie the two ends underneath his jaw, making only two stitches, one on each side of the upper lip. With a three cornered needle it is not as painful as one would think; the lip not being sensitive, and it is easily done by holding the rat in one hand with a thick glove on, and having somebody to tie the ends of the thread. You can then give the rat to the puppy without any danger of the puppy getting punished and afraid of the rat. After a time or two you can, instead of sewing up the rat's mouth, take a pair of nippers and cut off the points of the incisors, so that it can nip a little, but not enough to hurt your puppy. Be very sure not to let your puppy play with the rat after killing it. By these means you can easily teach your puppy to become a good ratter. We remember one pure white fox terrier bitch we used to keep for breeding, with whose puppies we have had many a good hour's fun. When about a month old we used to turn a rat down in an empty room amongst them, the mother being excluded, and such a scamper after the rat you never saw, the rat very often showing fight and tumbling the puppies over one after another, we always letting the mother in to kill it before the puppies got tired. When big enough and used to the fun, we turned in one puppy at a time, the incisors of the rat being cut, and we have seen rat and puppy both standing up on their hind legs as if wrestling, sometimes one down, sometimes the other. By these means we always turned out magnificent ratters, and out of several litters only had one grown up that turned out only tolerable. True we knocked on the head all that did not join heartily in the fun when six weeks old, which was very seldom.

Slow and Fast Dogs.

Pace is considered one of the greatest points in a setter or pointer, and with some reason, for what looks better than a fast dog in the field. But let us see what a fast dog means, or rather what constitutes pace. Many will say: A dog that can gallop fast. True, such a dog has pace, but pace in the field means something more than mere speed. It means not only pace, but that combined with caution and ranging. The great mistake made is to sacrifice ranging to speed, and this is done by trying to make a dog in one season that requires two at the least. In order to do this the breaker allows him to gallop as far and as fast as he likes, and once let a puppy think he can choose his own ground, (as he naturally will, if allowed to go long distances from the gun) he is out of your control and is virtually his own master. He commits faults you cannot see, which of all things is to be avoided; supposing you see him commit a fault, he is so far off he can not hear you whistle, and if he hears it probably he thinks: I'll have my fun out anyhow; at the best, supposing he hears it and obeys, on his way to you he comes across some scent, and instantly whistle, breaker, faults and all are forgotten until he finds out what that scent means, and finally, when you do get him, if you punish him he does not know what it is for, and you may possibly do him more harm than good. In short a puppy must always be within controllable distance of the gun, and a dog that shows a natural turn of speed will require far more time to turn him out a first-class dog than a slower one. A slow dog or one that would be termed slow by some in these railroad days, although, not having been taught to range methodically, any more than one of these so-called fast

dogs, yet from hunting as a puppy within controlling distance of the gun, has been accustomed to look to the gun for orders, and thereby has acquired a certain sort of range which has become habitual, and experience helping him, he really covers more fresh ground than the fast one. But treat the fast one in the same way, allowing two seasons instead of one, as he will be more unruly, and require more patience as well as more time than the other, and you will have a dog whose speed you can utilize instead of letting him expend it, as so many of these so-called fast dogs do to very little purpose, besides having a dog which is a pleasure to every one looking on at his performances. In this country we cannot take pattern by England as regards pace, for they never hunt pointers and setters except in the open, and we require them to hunt in woods as well. Where will your fast dogs be then, if he has been allowed to range far and wide (instead of being kept under control) in order to get the name of a fast dog. He will scarcely ever be in sight; you will be constantly whistling and alarming the birds, and when he gets a point you will hunt, perhaps, for an hour before finding him if he is staunch, and if not, you will possibly have the satisfaction of hearing the bird flushed without seeing or knowing in what direction it has gone. But with proper training a fast dog can be taught to moderate his pace in woods, and in the open cannot be too fast, so long as he gallops within himself, his haunches well under him, and every muscle under control, so as to be able to stop on the faintest indication of a scent, and above all, he must be amenable to orders.

Fish and Fishing.

To the Field.

Enclosed please find an article cut from an Eastern sporting (?) paper by me on the profit of fish culture, by Fred Mather, which I would like to make a few comments upon.

As we cannot all think alike, and one person's opinion should not suffice for all, and perhaps to a great extent in this matter, are very much the same as a jurymen not expected to know all about a case, and, if there is but one side presented, they cannot do otherwise than decide with the one presenting, unless they have some knowledge of the matter themselves.

Mr. Mather starts out by saying, that many fail by not having a sufficient amount of water, and others could not get food enough, but men that have succeeded are those who had the requisite amount of brains. I think Mr. Mather can see to what to attribute his failure, and a few facts in relation to this fish Mr. M. makes such a hobby will convince most any sane man I am right. The grayling is a very delicate fish, too soft a fish to be shipped, and cannot be packed in ice at all, and with but a very little pressure with one thumb a hole can be made right through the fish, and the touch of the finger upon the grayling, if handled, brings a mouldy spot upon it which is sure death. It kills the fish to get the spawr from them, which would never occur with the trout, and the fish put into a basket and towed in water five rods across a stream, kills the grayling. Mr. M. took with great skill, some two hundred grayling, or thereabouts, from the Ausable river last March and started for home, but lost over half of them, and a large amount died soon after reaching home. And I understand he had five or six left two months ago, all having died but these few.

Mr. M. said in an article last spring that fish culture with him meant food, dollars and cents. I would like to know where the dollars and cents and food comes out of that lot of fish got in the Ausable river last spring. In relation to the food, the trout live upon the insects that collect in a pond and these constitute the greater part of their food and quite a number of trout can be kept in a pond simply on the water insects that collect there, without any other food at all. There is no food grown in our spring ponds for any fish unless it is an insect feeder. The home of the trout is found in the spring brooks and the natural food for the trout is found in the insects that collect in the spring water, is not found to any extent in warmer water or in rivers. I would no more think of growing a fish in water that furnished no natural food for the fish than I would think of putting a lot of lions and tigers into a meadow to grow there. I do not know what kind of stock Mr. M. would prefer; he has not said; Mr. Mather has given a number of varieties of fish which he recommends for water too warm for trout or grayling, and I think if he had invested in the last named fish (a bull-head) and spent the time he has with the grayling, he would have had more dollars and cents, and could have made a better show now.

I cannot see why Mr. Mather advocates the grayling while he and all others have failed, to a great extent, who have made an attempt to grow them; and he has none to dispose of. I fear this brother pisciculturist is

going insane on this fish, and I think any way in which he can be dissuaded from following up this fish will be to him a financial benefit. Several other fish culturists, last spring, made an attempt to secure some of these fish and propagate them, but I have yet to find one who was satisfied with his efforts to grow the grayling.

W. A. PRATT,
Elgin, Ills.

FISHERMAN'S LUCK.—We know how this is sometimes described, but some of our Mansfield and Foxboro friends have done better. A party from Mansfield consisting of J. W. Rogers, Henry G. Hodges, Harry Williams and W. W. Knapp have brought home as the fruits of apiscatorial excursion to Wareham a barrel of pickerel, the mos. of them good sized fellows. One weighed six pounds and six ounces, one five pounds, and fifteen 4 1/2 pounds. S. D. Robinson, of Foxboro, and a friend also had good luck in the same vicinity. We had a look at one five pound beauty in Ryan & Sumner's store that made all beholders long to "go a fishing."—Foxboro, (Mass.) Times.

A QUEER FISH.—A nondescript flat fish, half shark, half ray, eight inches long, five wide and one and one-sixteenth thick, has been found on the San Paulo (Brazil) coast, among rocks constantly bathed by the sea. It lives on the sea urchins (echinidae), attacks them and breaks off their spines with a bony beak, and when they are disarmed devours their flesh among the rocks, securing itself while doing so in a crevice by means of two strong fins, fortified by bony plates from the shoulders. Its back is rough and covered with spines. It appears altogether unknown to science, but as it looks very much like a bat the fisherman call it a sea bat.

The report of the Vermont fish commissioners for 1874 has been lately published. There is scarcely a town in the State without some natural body of water capable of being made profitable to the people if suitably stocked with fish. There are 145 ponds in the State having an area of fifty acres or upwards, making an aggregate of over 77,000 acres, now inhabited by worthless kinds of fish. The commissioners, have been enabled to effect the introduction of shad and salmon on a large scale; and during the year just closed they have safely planted in the waters of the State an aggregate of 35,000 California salmon, 100,000 Maine salmon, and 775,000 shad.

Around the Camp Fire.

Under this head we propose to establish a department of brief, lively sketches and jentl' esprits, and we invite our sporting friends, whose fund of such is almost inexhaustible, to favor us with contributions.

Talking about oarsmen, John Paul says it is a great deal nowadays to be "a gentleman and a sculler."

"Oh, pa, there goes an editor?" "Hush, my son," said the father; "don't make sport of a poor man—God only knows what you may come to yet."

A boy out West entered a neighbor's house, weeping bitterly.

"What's the matter, Johnny?" was the sympathetic inquiry.

"Dad's dead!" was the reply, and the boy's tears started afresh—"they're goin'—(boo-hoo-hoo!)—bury him to-morrow, and I know (boo-hoo) t at I shill never git over it!"

At this point the crying ceased, and the boy's eyes rested with apparent interest on something above the mantle-piece. Suddenly he exclaimed, in a tone of surprise and admiration:

"Thunderation! Mr. Jones, ain't that a bully rifle! Whar'd yer git it?"

The iron was in his eye, but had not exactly entered his soul.

"Heard about Pete and Jake?" inquired one boy of another as they met near city hall yesterday.

"No—what's ter pay?" was the reply.

"Wall, I'll tell, but the p'lice must n't git to hear a word. Jake he called Pete a 'flop,' and Pete he called Jake a caterpillar, and they shook hands and agreed to have it out next Monday. Jake is eating eggs and raw beef, and Pete is down to the slaughter houses smellin' blood, and I tell you there'll be the most awfulest time Monday you ever heard of!"

There is a sportsman in Michigan, so lazy, that he put out one of his eyes the other day, to save the trouble of winking when he takes aim.

"What is your line?" asked the manager of a comely little miss who applied at the stage door in answer to an advertisement for "talent." "Oh, me, I can do 'most anything," said she, "play farce, comedy or afterpieces, dance, sing, or cry, wash dishes, scrub, and do Claude to Pauline's Lady of Lyons." "Ah, indeed," said the manager, waving her off, "I'm afraid you're too clever for our company."

A hostler, upon going to confession, was asked by the priest if he ever greased the horses' teeth that they might not eat so many oats. He replied "No." Next time he came he confessed he had. On the priest expressing astonishment, he said, "I did not know it could be done, holy father, until you told me."

Colored citizens of the South don't say "Shoo Fly," when an insect troubles them nowadays—"Gwoffumdah," is the mysterious word.

A Delaware man lost his wife and race horse by the same stroke of lightning, and he tried for two hours to revive the horse.

Jenkins of the Indianapolis Journal, describing a recent fashionable wedding in that city, says that the groom and his groomsmen "were handsomely dressed in black satin neckties, white vests and their button holes well filled with fragrant roses." Their costume must have been more picturesque than becoming. There is a noticeable incompleteness about it.

Quiz has been wrapped in a brown study for the past few days, patiently pondering whether there can be any connection between the facts that the rear sail of a ship is a "spanker," and that a locomotive carries a tender behind.

"I want you to understand that there is to be no levity on the stage to-night," said the manager of a theatre to the supernumeraries as the curtain was rung up. "What's a levity, Bill?" asked one supernumerary of another. "Oh," said the other, "I don't know. Suppose it's a cross 'tween a farce and a comedy!"

Alphonso is ruining his health by too close application to natural history; not so much, however, by the attention he gives the arctic seal in the exposition as to the specimens of "green seal" which are kept in bottles.

Billiards.

GEORGE SLOSSON having dissolved his connection with the Great Western Billiard Hall, Chicago, the proposed amateur tournament will not take place.

VIGNAUX and Ubassy have dissolved partnership in their room in New York. Cyrille Dion will be the next to play Vignaux for the American three-ball championship.

Chicago billiardists are eagerly looking for the arrival of the great players Vignaux and Rudolphe. They will remain with us about a week, making Foley's hall the scene of their operations.

Garnier has issued a challenge to Rudolphe to play 600 points, three ball, for \$2,500, the game to take place within fifteen days from the date of Rudolphe's championship match with Vignaux. Rudolphe quibbles over the terms proposed by Garnier, but says he may arrange the match after he returns from the West. This hesitancy on the part of a man who fairly begged for the privilege of playing Garnier at a time when he knew the latter would play no match except for the championship, indicates that Rudolphe would rather play Garnier in the newspapers than on a billiard-table.

A despatch from Cleveland, O., dated the 25, says:

The billiard tournament for the three-ball championship of Ohio opened here to-day. There are nine entries, as follows: Thos. Gallagher, who played a match at the four-ball game in this city in 1871 with Samuel Turner, a celebrated player of Cincinnati, winning by 987 points, the game being 1,200. Mr. Gallagher has figured prominently in the New England States, as well as in Ohio, and has met superiors only on rare occasions. Tony Honing, who figured in the Ohio State Tournament, held in Cincinnati, in October, 1868, winning the third prize, the first and second being won by Choate and Ackerman, respectively. He afterwards won the champion cue from Choate, but failed to retain it, the latter receiving his defeat in a return game. In matches with Charles Davis, one at Memphis and the other at Little Rock, he defeated that expert by a good majority in each game. Carter, who has made a good exhibit in Toledo, where he resides, Joseph Casper of Norwalk, who played in the State Tournaments of 1868 and 1869. Blain and Choate are well known as experts, and Mullen, Thatcher, and Coleman are excellent amateurs. Choate, who fills the place of Fred Ackerman, who is prevented from attending on account of sickness, has been the winner of the first prize in the four-ball game of every tournament that has been held in the State. The prizes in the present contest are, first, a gold badge worth \$200; second a billiard table; third \$200 in money; fourth \$100. The first game to-night was between Mullen, of Cleveland, and Eugene Carter, of Toledo. The game was a fair one, Carter's highest run being 71 points, and Mullen's best being 17. The game which was for 200 points, was won in the twenty-ninth inning by Carter. The grand event of the evening was an exhibition game, for 400 points, between Vignaux and Rudolphe, which after a beautiful struggle, was won by Rudolphe on the thirteenth inning.

SCORE.

Rudolphe—50, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 48, 1, 0, 0, 31, 33, 1, 75, 1, 3, 2, 25, 3, 3, 28, 6, 1, 2, 8, 9, 32, 0, 31, 4. Total, 400; average, 13.3.

Vignaux—9, 0, 73, 3, 0, 36, 2, 19, 1, 21, 30, 13, 0, 8, 7, 8, 9, 0, 2, 1, 0, 25, 11, 16, 16, 0, 1, 0, 67, 0. Total 368; average, 12.3.

Tom Foley and other Chicago artists are here, and the billiard interest is up to a fever heat. The tournament will continue until Thursday, February 4.

Tom Moran, formerly of the Grand Pacific Hotel has assumed the duties of Superintendent of the Great Western Billiard Rooms on West Madison Street.

MIKE HONOHAN, has opened a room at No. 118 West Madison street, and we trust he will meet with the success he deserves, since he is one of those who possess the peculiarly happy faculty of pleasing most everybody.

Athletic.

Curling.

They have had a curling match at Portage Wis., between the players of their place and Poynette, with this result:

PORTAGE.

POYNETTE.

RINKS No. 1.	
Dr. Maine,	William Robertson,
James Patterson,	C. Mair,
H. W. Williams,	George McMillan,
John Williamson, Skip.	Alan Bogue, Skip.
Score, 19,.....	20.
RINKS No. 2.	
Dr. Prentice,	Thomas Arnot,
A. W. Waters,	James Paton,
Edward Sargent,	James Wilson,
A. C. Flanders, Skip.	Wm. Stevenson, Skip.
Score, 15,.....	23.
RINKS No. 3.	
Pete Barkman,	W. G. Robertson,
John Graham,	Sam. Murray,
J. H. Wells,	Wm. Gault,
F. S. Husbrook, Skip	John Campbell, Skip.
Score, 16,.....	16.
RINKS No. 4.	
Clem Holden,	Oscar S. Bartlett,
E. L. Jæger,	John Wilsan,
P. H. Hibner,	R. Robertson,
George Wall, Skip.	John McMillan, Skip.
Score, 17,.....	15.
Recapitulation, Portage, 67; Poynette, 74.	

And thus doth the Wis., State Register, discourse:

"Imagine, dear readers, twenty roosters, about eleven feet tall, coming from Milwaukee crowing and cackling victory so loud that they almost bust their crops and gizzards. Those are our Portage curlers who went down and scooped the too confident Milwaukeeans. Then imagine just half of those same roosters, with half-a-dozen other high-blooded fowls of the same feather, taken by their legs and tail feathers, and dipped in a swill-barrel by sixteen Poynette Scotsmen.

Portage feasted Poynette at the Fox House; and a merry time they all had of it. There was nothing lacking, save the greens, to complete the curler's full bill of fare, and for y of fifty other edibles well supplied the place thereof. By the way they toasted each other, and drank each others' healths, and sang songs the like whereof are not in Watts his hymns, and cheered lustily, twas obvious nobody was sorry they had seen each other on ice, and afterward turned Fox's dining hall into a hurrah room.

Natural History.

FLYING FOXES OF CEYLON.—There are more singular inhabitants of Ceylon than tree monkeys. The flying foxes hang from them like fruit. The flight of these creatures is directed by means of a membrane attached to the inner side of each of the hind legs, and kept distended at the lower extremity by a projecting bone, just as the fore-and-aft sail is distended by a "gaff." Over the entire surface of the thin membrane of which they are formed, sentient nerves of the utmost delicacy are distributed, by means of which the animal is enabled during the darkness to direct its motions with security, avoiding objects against contact with which, at such times, its eyes and other senses would be insufficient to protect it. By day they suspend themselves from the highest branches of the silk-cotton trees, hanging by the claws of the hind legs, with the head turned upwards, and pressing the chin against the breast. At sunset, taking wing they hover, with a murmuring sound occasioned by the beating of their broad membranous wings, around the fruit trees, on which they feed till morning, when they resume their pensive attitude as before. They hang in such prodigious numbers that the branches often give way beneath their accumulated weight. They fly in clouds as thick as bees or midges. "When at rest or asleep, the disposition of the limbs of the flying foxes is most curious. At such times it suspends itself by one foot only, bringing the other close to its side, and thus it is enabled to wrap itself in the folds of its wings, which envelope it like a mantle, leaving only its upturned head uncovered. Its fur is thus protected from damp or rain, and to some extent its body is sheltered from the sun. As it collects its food by means of its mouth, either when on the wing, or suspended within reach of it, the fox is always more or less liable to have the spoil wrested from it by its intrusive companions before it can make its way to some secure retreat in which to devour it unmolested. In such conflicts they bite viciously tear each other with their hooks, and scream incessantly, till, taking to flight the persecuted one reaches some place of safety, where he hangs by one foot, and grasping the fruit he has secured in the claws and opposable thumb of the other, he hastily reduces it to lumps, which he stuffs his cheek pouches till they become distended like those of a monkey; then suspended in safety, he commences to chew and suck the juices, rejecting the refuse with his tongue.

THE STORMY PETREL.—This bird possesses a singular amount of oil, and has the power of throwing it from the mouth when terrified. It is said that this oil, which is very pure, is collected largely in St. Kilda by catching the bird on its eggs, where it sits very closely, and making its disgorge the oil into a vessel. The bird is then released and another taken. The inhabitants of Faroe Islands make a curious use of this bird when young and very fat, by simply drawing a wick through the body, and lighting it at the end which projects through the beak. This unique lamp will burn for a considerable period.

In some countries frogs are used as barometers. The species employed for this purpose is the green tree frog. They are placed in tall glass bottles with little wooden ladders, to the top of which they always climb in fine weather, and descend at the approach of bad weather. This is a cheap and highly interesting weather glass, where the green tree frog is to be procured in its natural state.

Game, Fur, Hide and Poultry Market.

Quotations from the house of HOLMES & SEARS, of No. 121 So. Water St., who make Hides, Furs, Game and Poultry a specialty. They quote as follows for the last time this season closing on the majority of game with this month: Prairie Chickens quiet; demand by shippers light, they refused to pay above \$2 25, although in some cases \$2 40 @ 2 50 was obtainable, when wrapped and put in shipping order. Quail were salable at \$1 50 @ 1 65 per doz. Venison, good supply. Other descriptions met with a light local demand and sold at about former quotations. Partridges wanted; Wild Turkey nominal.

Live wild or tame pigeons wanted for shooting clubs.

Ruffed Grouse (Northern).....	\$2 00	per doz.
Ruffed Grouse (Kan. or Mo.).....	2 25	" "
Pinnated Grouse.....	2 75 @ 3 00	" "
Partridge.....	3 25 @ 3 50	" "
Quail (Northern).....	1 50 @ 1 65	" "
Quail (Kan. or Mo.).....	1 40 @ 1 50	" "
Wild Turkeys (full feathered).....	11c @ 13c	per lb.
Ducks (Canvass Back).....	4 50 @ 5 00	per doz.
Ducks (Mallard).....	2 75 @ 3 00	" "
Ducks (Red Head).....	2 50	" "
Ducks (Small).....	1 50	" "
Jack Snipe.....	1 25	" "
Marbled Hudsonian Godwit Snipe.....	2 50 @ 3 00	" "
Golden Wing Plover.....	75c @ 1 00	" "
Pigeons (Flight).....	1 00 @ 1 25	" "
Pigeons (Dressed).....	1 25 @ 1 50	" "
Live Pigeons.....	1 75	" "
Rabbits.....	1 50	" "
Venison (carcasses).....	05 @ 06c	per lb.
" (saddles).....	11 @ 12c	" "
Antelope (saddles).....	12 @ 13c	" "
Black Bear (whole).....	15 @ 18c	" "
Elk (hams).....	05 @ 06c	" "
Buffalo (hams).....	05 @ 06c	" "
Speckled Trout.....	50c	" "

FURS.

Demand very good; supply correspondingly light. Receipts sold on arrival. Illinois, Missouri and Wisconsin we quote as below for No. 1; but for Northern furs, which are finer and darker, much higher prices are obtainable; for instance Silver Fox taken in British Possessions range as high as \$100 a pelt, and other furs in almost same proportion. Beaver and Lynx are quiet and quoted lower; the rest of the list is firm, with skunk very strong.

Mink.....	\$1 50 @ 2 50	each
Marten.....	2 00 @ 3 50	" "
Otter.....	6 00 @ 8 00	" "
Fisher.....	6 00 @ 10 00	" "
Grey Fox (cased).....	75c @ 1 25	" "
Red ".....	1 50 @ 2 00	" "
Cross ".....	3 00 @ 4 00	" "
Silver ".....	25 00 @ 50 00	" "
Prairie Wolf.....	75c @ 80c	" "
Timber ".....	2 00 @ 3 00	" "
Wolverine.....	3 00 @ 3 50	" "
Lynx.....	1 25 @ 2 00	" "
Beaver (dry).....	1 50	per lb
Deer Skins (Black Tail, dry).....	40c @ 42c	" "
do (Black Tail, green).....	18c @ 20c	" "
do (Red, dry).....	38c @ 40c	" "
do (Red, green).....	16c @ 17c	" "
Indian tanned Buck Skin.....	1 75 @ 2 00	" "
Musk-rat (fall).....	20c @ 22c	each
do (winter).....	24c @ 25c	" "
do (kits).....	08c @ 10c	" "
Skunk (short stripe).....	60	85c
do (black).....	1 00 @ 1 50	" "
do (broad stripe).....	30c @ 40c	" "
Badger.....	50c @ 75c	" "
Opossum.....	18c @ 22c	" "
Raccoon.....	75c @ 90c	" "
Bear (black).....	8 00 @ 15 00	" "
Buffalo Robes.....	10 00 @ 11 00	" "

HIDES, PELTS AND TALLOW.

Demand good, receipt taken on arrival.	
Green Salted Hides under 60 lb.	94
" " " over 60 lb.	84
" " " all weights.	8
" " " calf.	16
Dry Flint Hides.	19
Damaged sell at one-third off. Branded ten per cent. off.	
Tallow No. 1.	8 @ 84
Pelts are sold according to the amount of wool calculated at 40 @ 45	

POULTRY MARKET.

Supply light, with a firm market on all choice unfrozen, dry picked stock; poorly dressed and unsightly lots slow sale. Chickens and ducks the most salable. Frozen stock ranges one cent below unfrozen. There is some trade on extra choice. Full rates are obtainable.

Turkeys (choice fresh)	10c @ 11c per lb
do do frozen	09c @ 10c "
Chickens do fresh	9c @ 10c "
do do frozen	07c @ 09c "
Ducks do fresh	10c @ 12c "
do do frozen	09c @ 10c "
Geese do fresh	8c @ 10c "
do do frozen	07c @ 09c "

Racing and Trotting.

Trotting to Sleighs at Fleetwood Park, N. Y.

FLEETWOOD PARK, Jan. 20.—Sweepstakes \$600; mile heats, 3 in 5, to sleighs.

J. Murphy's s g Sorrel Jake	1	2	1	1
T. Thimble's br m Lady Thimble	2	1	2	3
S. Loudon's g g Jerry	3	3	3	2
D. Hillon's br g John Adams	4	4	dr	

Time, 2:07—3:10—3:05½—3:08½.

SAME DAY.—Match \$50; a dash of a mile to sleighs.

T. Thimble's br m Lady Thimble	1
J. Murphy's s g Sorrel Jake	2

Time, 3:04.

California Turf.

The three quarters of a mile spin over the Oakland Park, on the 9th inst., the theme of considerable comment and not a little excitement previous to the race, has resulted in the defeat of Katie Pease by a remarkably close shave. The entries, for a purse of \$1,000, were Chinaman, Katie Pease, Red Oak, Blanche Hull, Amanda, Sorrel Ned, Jordan and Bullet Neck. There was considerable betting on the race, the rates averaging: Katie Pease, \$100; Chinaman, \$50; Jordan, \$25; Field, \$30.

THE RACE.—After several attempts, the word was given to a scattering start, Red Oak leading, Chinaman second, Katie Pease seventh at the end of the first quarter, her rider waiting too long, but confident of the mare's ability to overhaul her competitors. At the end of the quarter Katie was let out, and notwithstanding the short distance to be run and the slashing gait of all the horses, passed them one by one and collared Chinaman, but too late to snatch the victory from him, he having passed under the string a throat-latch ahead of her in 1:15½. This is the fastest time at this distance by a half second on record. The fastest time on record previous to this performance was that of Madge, last summer, at Saratoga, 1:15½. The defeat of Katie has not detracted one iota from her reputation, for the fact is generally conceded that at either long or short distance she is head and shoulder above every horse on the Pacific slope.

SUMMARY.

OAKLAND TROTting PARK, Jan. 9.—Purse, \$1,000, for all ages; dash three quarters of a mile; \$600 to the first, \$250 to the second and \$150 to the third.

W. H. VanGorden's b g Chinaman, 111 lbs.	1
W. Patrick's ch m Katie Pease, 107 lbs.	2
C. B. Hoffman's Red Oak, 111 lbs.	3
W. Pierce's b m Blanche Hull, 107 lbs.	0
J. C. Simpson's b g Amanda, 101 lbs.	0
C. Simpson's s g Sorrel Ned, 114 lbs.	0
W. Leigh's ch b Jordan, 114 lbs.	0
J. Hale's ad's b g Bullet Neck, 111 lbs.	0

Time, 1:15½.

OAKLAND TROTting PARK, Cal., Jan. 10.—Trotting.—Purse \$100; mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness.

A. F. Smith's gr m Marysville Queen	3	2	2	1	1
T. Kennedy's gr g Billy Haywood	2	1	1	2	3
C. D. Lusk's b g Joe	1	3	3	2	3

Time, 2:38½—2:39½—2:33½—2:37½—2:36½—2:36.

GOLDEN GATE PARK, San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 11.—Purse, \$100; trotting mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness.

J. William's b g Henry	1	1	1
C. Kane's gr m Mattie Howard	2	2	2

Time, 2:39—2:38—2:33.

SAME DAY.—Purse \$100; trotting mile heats, in harness.

Mr. Tennant's ch g Prince	1	1
P. Brandow's b m Missouri Maid	2	2

Time, 2:46—2:45.

Turf Notes.

A challenge has been issued by Mr. H. R. Corey of San Francisco to trot the horse Occident against any horse in the world, bar Goldsmith Maid, mile heats, in harness, association rules, for \$10,000 or \$20,000 a side. It is said that the challenge will be accepted by gentlemen in the east.

AT PANA, Ills., Col. E. N. Owen is doing much for the race track there and being such a great turfman, he knows how things ought to be, and with the assistance of Mr. C. L. Campbell, another experienced horse friend of that place, Pana is expected to become a very important spot in Illinois for turf matters. Col. Owen has some good horses, his favorite being his seven year old stallion, Harry Clay, who with the others under the care of the Colonel's stable friend Charlie Brown, looks well. Mr. Campbell has some good stock, and will shortly be in possession of the nearest living relation to the great imported Messenger.

On getting along to Mattoon, I found some good blood there, particularly the seven year old mare of Mr. Mathias Everhart, Rose, half-sister to Moss Rose, and Mr. Everhart has great expectations for this season.

At Charleston, where some good horses are owned, a great deal is being done for the Central Illinois Horse Fair and Trotting Association, and under the direction of

E. B. Gage, President,
R. H. Hodgen, Secretary,
I. B. Haselton, (of the Maple House,) Treasurer,
Prospects are very favorable.

Paris can be proud of its finest stock. Mr. I. K. Douglas has a treasure in his grey mare, Nettie Collins; and Mr. Isaac Sheppard, represented in his stables by his fac-totum, Bill Harris, can boast of some promising colts; some good specimens are Nettie Jones, 4 years old, Tawney Sheppard, 4 years old and Bob Bishop, 3 years old.

Mr. L. Sisk's Billy Wheat, looks well.

At Henderson, Ky., Mr. David R. Burbank owns some fine blooded horses. When there, I saw his favorite, a four year old stallion, for which he has refused \$8,000, and he tells me that \$15,000 would not buy him. O.

A meeting of prominent turfmen, representing six trotting park associations in Indiana and Ohio, was held at Dayton O., on Jan. 27. They completed the organization of the society to be called the Ohio and Indiana Trotting Circuits. Articles of association, rules, and regulations were adopted. An arrangement was made for a circuit of meetings next season, commencing first at Peru, Ind., May 18; next at Piqua, O., May 25; Cambridge City, Ind., June 1; Fort Wayne, Ind., June 8; Dayton O., June 22; Columbus, O., July 1.

A resolution adopted calling a meeting of turfmen of the West and South at Indianapolis on the 24th of May to form a Western and Southern Turf Association for the promotion of the interests of the trotting turf. Large purses are offered by the circuit for all the meetings which will secure the best horses on the turf.

CAUTION TO FOREIGNERS.—Edmund Tattersall writes to the Editor of *Bell's Life*, London, as follows:

JAN. 1, 1875.—Sir:—I find there is an advertisement inserted in several foreign papers—Italian, Russian, and others—offering very large profits (60 per cent, I believe) to subscribers by employing the money in betting and speculating on the turf in England. Such a scheme would be laughed at here. Large fortunes are not often made on the turf. Gentlemen who can insure 60 per cent. need not advertise in foreign papers. But the reason why I think it necessary to take notice of this advertisement is that the name of Capt. Berkeley (member of Tattersall's Subscription Room), with that of Lord Lennox, is put forward to induce people to send their money. Letters have come here directed to Capt Berkeley, and have been returned to the Post-Office authorities, who have been making inquiries.

There is no Capt Berkeley, a member of Tattersall's Subscription Room. I have the pleasure of knowing more than one Lord Lennox. No Christian name is given to the advertisement; but though many noblemen and gentlemen are members, there is no Lord Lennox.

I hope this letter may be inserted, and that foreign papers may be requested to copy it, and this may have the effect of stopping the little game of the promoters of the scheme. Whoever they are, they have nothing to do with Tattersall's Subscription Room, and would not long remain members if they had. This would very soon be decided by the committee of noblemen and gentlemen, who, I am certain, would at once order their names to be erased from the list of members.

OUR St. Louis correspondent, O, sends us the balance sheet of the St. Louis Fair Ground Association, kindly furnished him by Mr. G. O. Kalb, and from it we find that the finances of the association are in a most satisfactory condition. It is evidently in the hands of competent business managers. The officers are, President, Julius S. Walsh; Secretary, G. O. Kalb; Treasurer, E. C. Lackland; Supt. of Grounds, David Clarkson.

We are informed that the celebrated trotting mare Flora Belle has recently changed owners at a price somewhat over \$20,000, and that she has been placed in the hands of M. Higbie, of Canton, O., who will train her for the coming season.

The following stakes are open to be run for at the meetings at Jerome Park, New York, during 1875 and 1876, and will close at the rooms of the American Jockey Club March 1. For the spring meeting of 1875 there are five stakes and handicaps open. The Fordham Handicap for all ages, of \$50 each, half forfeit, and only \$10 if declared out, to which the club add \$500, distance one mile and a quarter; the Westchester Cup, a sweepstakes for all ages of \$50, play or pay, with \$1,500 added. Winners of \$2,000 and upward to carry extra weight; the Grand National Handicap Steeplechase, a sweepstakes of \$100 each, half forfeit with \$800 added, only \$30 if declared out, distance two miles and a half; the Juvenile Stakes, for two-year-olds, of \$100 each, half forfeit, with \$800 added, half a mile; the Jockey Club Handicap Sweepstakes, of \$100 each, half forfeit, and only \$20 if declared out, with \$1,000 added, two miles. For the fall meeting of 1875 there is one stake open, a Post stake of \$200 each, half forfeit, with \$2,000 added, distance four miles. For this stake any number of subscriptions may be made by the same person, and any subscriber will be entitled to run horses of which he is not the owner. The Annual Sweepstakes of 1876, to be run at the fall meeting, will also close March 1. It is a stake for three-year-olds of \$250 each, \$100 forfeit, the club to add \$1,000 to the stake; winners of any three-year-old stake of \$2,000 to carry five pounds extra; distance two miles and an eighth.

Barnum has added a new feature to the usual performances at his Hippodrome, in New York, in the shape of a weekly trotting event. The first of the seas on came off on the 7th inst. The track is nearly circular, the horses making the circuit seven times for a mile. The purse was \$175, for horses that never beat three minutes, and repeat to saddle, and bayside, Sherman, Longfellow, John H., Humpty Dumpty and Lady Trimble were the starters, Bayside being the winner. Best time 2:49. Dan. Mace rode Longfellow in the second heat and won it.

Mr. Thomas P. Wallace, the New York millionaire brewer, is the owner of a famous string of trotters. His gelding trotted a third heat on the Beacon Park Course in 2:20 and at Prospect Park trotted at his ease a mile in 2:18. Mr. Wallace's sorrel gelding Triumph has a record of 2:25; the gray mare Heather Bloom, 2:31; and the brown gelding, Wm. H. Colman the black gelding Shot, and a new mate, are animals of fine promise. The rest of his trotters are driven on the road by the veteran reinsman, John Lovett, who will train the horses and have them in fine condition for the spring circuit.

A shocking incident of histrionic viciousness is reported by a St. Louis paper. A party of famished emigrants from South Carolina arrived at Dallas, Texas the other day. The starving mothers could not hold their half-dead infants, and the wailing of the children for warmth and food was piteous in the extreme. They had no place to sleep that raw winter night, and were grouped upon the frozen ground in vacant lots, when a girl only 17 years of age tripped lightly out of what the Rev. Talmage calls "the gateway of hell," and, learning of their distress, borrowed money enough to feed them, and sheltered them in her own house for the night. This demon was not satisfied until the Mayor and others had been roused to proper spirit of benevolence, and had supplemented her charity with additional clothing and victuals. The she-devil's name is Nellie Collins, and she retards civilization by dancing with clogs at the Dallas Varieties for \$6 a week. And the Dallas people are so blind to iniquity that they are inclined to praise her.

Geo. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, has sent us a copy of the *Public Ledger Almanac*, which is a gem of typographical neatness and literary accuracy. It is published with illuminated covers and gilt edges—the latter something unusual in the almanac line.

SAMUEL BECK & SON.

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DR. G. C. SOMERS, Proprietor.

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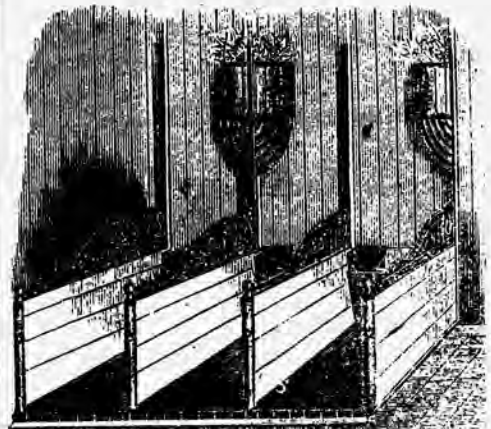
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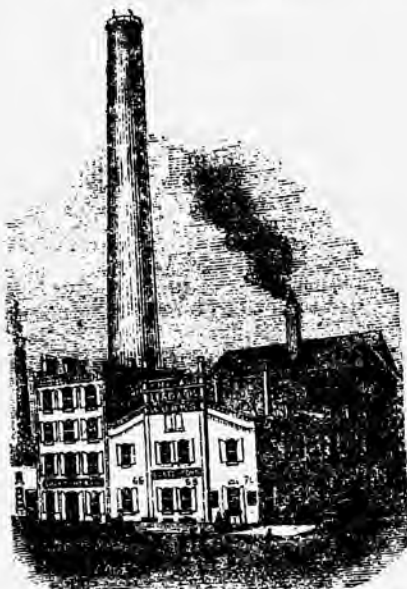
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